THE BIG BOOK OF THE TAGS HTML

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THE TAGS HTML

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باسم الله الرحمان الرحيم
NEW POSTE ACADEMY
THE BIG BOOK OF THE TAGS HTML
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Color Name	HEX	RGB
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AntiqueWhite	FAEBD7	250,235,215
Aqua	00FFFF	0,255,255
aquamarine	7fffd4	127,255,212
Azure	F0FFFF	240,255,255
Beige	F5F5DC	245,245,220
Bisque	FFE4C4	255,228,196
Black	000000	0,0,0
BlanchedAlmond	FFEBCD	255,235,205
Blue	0000FF	0,0,255
BlueViolet	8A2BE2	138,43,226
Brown	A52A2A	165,42,42
BurlyWood	DEB887	222,184,135
CadetBlue	5F9EA0	95,158,160
Chartreuse	7FFF00	127,255,0
Chocolate	D2691E	210,105,30
Coral	FF7F50	255,127,80
CornflowerBlue	6495ED	100,149,237
Cornsilk	FFF8DC	255,248,220

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Color Name	HEX	RGB
Crimson	DC143C	220,20,60
Cyan	00FFFF	0,255,255
DarkBlue	00008B	0,0,139
DarkCyan	008B8B	0,139,139
DarkGoldenRod	B8860B	184,134,11
DarkGray	A9A9A9	169,169,169
DarkGrey	A9A9A9	169,169,169
DarkGreen	006400	0,100,0
DarkKhaki	BDB76B	189,183,107
DarkMagenta	8B008B	139,0,139
DarkOliveGreen	556B2F	85,107,47
DarkOrange	FF8C00	255,140,0
DarkOrchid	9932CC	153,50,204
DarkRed	8B0000	139,0,0
DarkSalmon	E9967A	233,150,122
DarkSeaGreen	8FBC8F	143,188,143
DarkSlateBlue	483D8B	72,61,139
DarkSlateGrey	2F4F4F	47,79,79
DarkTurquoise	00CED1	0,206,209
DarkViolet	9400D3	148,0,211
DeepPink	FF1493	255,20,147
DeepSkyBlue	00BFFF	0,191,255
DimGray	696969	105,105,105
DimGrey	696969	105,105,105
DodgerBlue	1E90FF	30,144,255
FireBrick	B22222	178,34,34
FloralWhite	F0F8FF	240,248,255
ForestGreen	228B22	255,250,240
Fuchsia	FF00FF	255,0,255
Gainsboro	DCDCDC	220,220,220
GhostWhite	F8F8FF	248,248,255
Gold	FFD700	255,215,0
GoldenRod	DAA520	240,248,255
Gray	808080	128,128,128
Grey	808080	128,128,128

Color Name	HEX	RGB
Green	008000	0,128,0
GreenYellow	ADFF2F	173,255,47
HoneyDew	F0FFF0	240,255,240
HotPink	FF69B4	255,105,180
IndianRed	CD5C5C	205,92,92
Ivory	FFFFF0	255,255,240
Khaki	F0E68C	240,230,140
Lavender	E6E6FA	230,230,250
LavenderBlush	FFF0F5	255,240,245
LawnGreen	7CFC00	124,252,0
LemonChiffon	FFFACD	255,250,205
LightCoral	F08080	240,128,128
LightCyan	E0FFFF	224,255,255
LightGoldenRodYellow	FAFAD2	250,250,210
LightGray	D3D3D3	211,211,211
LightGrey	D3D3D3	211,211,211
LightGreen	90EE90	144,238,144
LightPink	FFB6C1	255,182,193
LightSalmon	FFA07A	255,160,122
LightSeaGreen	20B2AA	32,178,170
LightSkyBlue	87CEFA	135,206,250
LightSlateGray	778899	119,136,153
LightSlateGrey	778899	119,136,153
LightSteelBlue	B0C4DE	255,255,224
LightYellow	FFFFE0	240,248,255
Lime	00FF00	0,255,0
LimeGreen	32CD32	50,205,50
Magenta	FF00FF	255,0,255
Maroon	800000	128,0,0
MediumAquaMarine	66CDAA	102,205,170
MediumBlue	0000CD	0,0,205
MediumOrchid	BA55D3	186,85,211
MediumPurple	9370DB	147,112,219
MediumSeaGreen	3CB371	60,179,113
MediumSlateBlue	7B68EE	123,104,238

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Color Name	HEX	RGB
MediumSpringGreen	00FA9A	0,250,154
MediumTurquoise	48D1CC	72,209,204
MediumVioletRed	C71585	199,21,133
MidnightBlue	191970	25,25,112
MintCream	F5FFFA	245,255,250
MistyRose	FFE4E1	255,228,225
Moccasin	FFE4B5	255,228,181
NavajoWhite	FFDEAD	255,222,173
Navy	000080	0,0,128
OldLace	FDF5E6	253,245,230
Olive	808000	128,128,0
OliveDrab	6B8E23	107,142,35
Orange	FFA500	255,165,0
OrangeRed	FF4500	255,69,0
Orchid	DA70D6	218,112,214
PaleGreen	98FB98	152,251,152
PaleTurquoise	AFEEEE	175,238,238
PaleVioletRed	DB7093	219,112,147
PapayaWhip	FFEFD5	255,239,213
PeachPuff	FFDAB9	255,218,185
Peru	CD853F	205,133,63
Pink	FFC0CB	255,192,203
Plum	DDA0DD	221,160,221
PowderBlue	B0E0E6	176,224,230
Purple	FF0000	255,0,0
RosyBrown	BC8F8F	188,143,143
RoyalBlue	4169E1	65,105,225
SaddleBrown	8B4513	139,69,19
Salmon	FA8072	250,128,114
SandyBrown	F4A460	244,164,96
SeaGreen	2E8B57	46,139,87
SeaShell	FFF5EE	255,245,238
Sienna	A0522D	160,82,45
Silver	C0C0C0	192,192,192
SkyBlue	87CEEB	135,206,235

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Color Name	HEX	RGB
SlateBlue	6A5ACD	106,90,205
SlateGray	708090	112,128,144
SlateGrey	708090	112,128,144
Snow	FFFAFA	255,250,250
SpringGreen	00FF7F	0,255,127
SteelBlue	4682B4	70,130,180
Tan	D2B48C	210,180,140
Teal	008080	0,128,128
Thistle	D8BFD8	216,191,216
Tomato	FF6347	255,99,71
Turquoise	40E0D0	64,224,208
Violet	EE82EE	238,130,238
Wheat	F5DEB3	245,222,179
White	FFFFFF	255,255,255
WhiteSmoke	F5F5F5	245,245,245
Yellow	FFFF00	255,255,0
YellowGreen	9ACD32	154,205,50

What Is The HTML Language Programming ?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language used to create web pages and web applications.

It is the standard language used to create content for the World Wide Web. HTML allows developers to create structured documents that can be interpreted by web browsers, which display them as web pages.

HTML uses a set of tags and attributes to define the structure and content of a web page.

These tags and attributes specify headings, paragraphs, links, images, tables, forms, and other elements of a web page.

HTML is often used in conjunction with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and JavaScript, which are used to define the presentation and behavior of web pages.

HTML is a versatile and powerful language, but it is also easy to learn for beginners.

There are many resources available online for learning HTML, including tutorials, online courses, and documentation.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Awesome Site</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="top">
        <div class="container">
            <div class="three columns info-top">
                <p class="font-icon">q</p>
                <p>(123)-456 -789-00</p>
            </div>
            <div class="four columns info-top">
                <p class="font-icon">w</p>
                <p>yourmail@company.com</p>
```
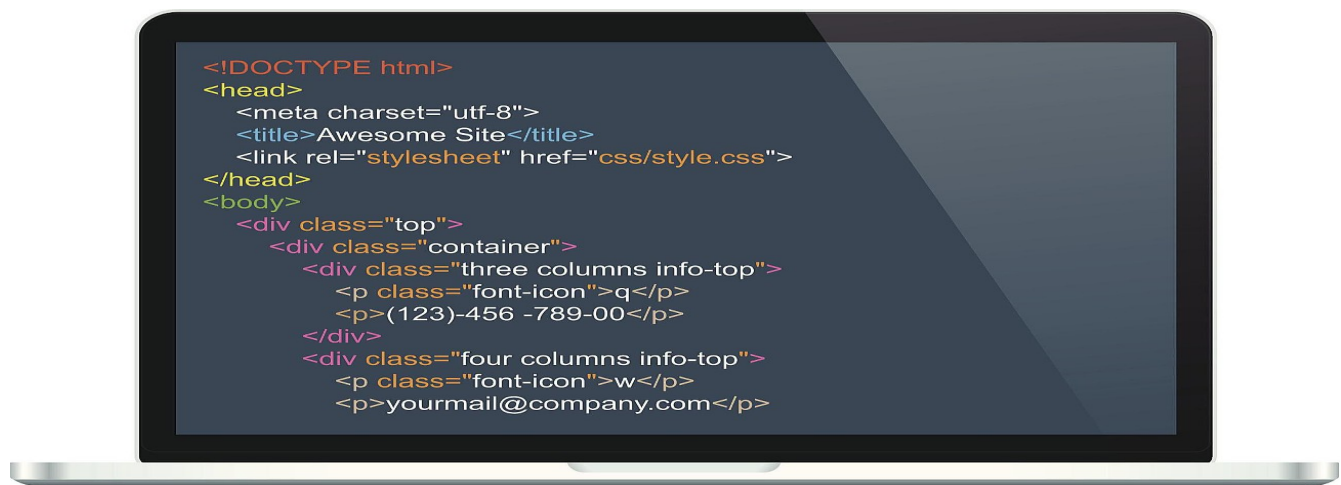
What Is The HTML5 Language Programming ?

HTML5 is the latest version of the Hypertext Markup Language used for structuring and presenting content on the web.

It is an improvement over previous versions of HTML and offers a range of new features and capabilities that make it easier to create rich, dynamic web pages.

Some of the new features of HTML5 include:

1.Improved semantics: HTML5 includes new semantic elements that provide more specific ways to define the structure of a web page. For example, there are new elements for defining headers, footers, navbars, and sections, making it easier for search engines and screen readers to understand the content of a page.

2.Multimedia support: HTML5 has built-in support for audio and video, making it easier to embed multimedia content on web pages without the need for third-party plugins.

3.Mobile support: HTML5 includes features that make it easier to create web pages that are optimized for mobile devices. For example, there are new input types and form controls that are designed specifically for touch screens.

4.Offline support: HTML5 includes features that allow web applications to work even when the user is offline. This is achieved through the use of a local storage API that allows web applications to store data on the user's device.

5.Improved performance: HTML5 includes features that improve the performance of web applications, such as the ability to run scripts in the background and to use WebSockets for real-time communication between the server and the client.

Overall, HTML5 is a significant improvement over previous versions of HTML and is widely used by web developers to create modern, responsive, and feature-rich web applications.

What Is The HTML Editor ?

An HTML editor is a software tool used to create, edit, and manage HTML documents, web pages, and web applications.

HTML editors provide a user-friendly interface for web developers to write and edit HTML code, without having to manually type out every line of code.

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HTML editors come in different forms, ranging from simple text editors to complex IDEs (Integrated Development Environments).

Some popular HTML editors include:

1. Sublime Text: A lightweight and customizable text editor with a wide range of features, including syntax highlighting, code completion, and plug-ins.

2. Atom: A free and open-source text editor with a modern interface and built-in package manager for easy installation of plug-ins and themes.

3. Visual Studio Code: A cross-platform source code editor developed by Microsoft, with advanced features like debugging, version control, and integrated terminal.

4. Dreamweaver: A WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) editor developed by Adobe, which allows users to visually design web pages and edit the underlying HTML code.

5. Notepad++: A simple and lightweight text editor with basic features like syntax highlighting and code folding.

Overall, HTML editors are essential tools for web developers and designers, as they help streamline the process of creating and editing HTML documents, and ensure that the code is properly structured and valid.

What Is The <> In The HTML ?

The <> in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) are angle brackets or less-than and greater-than signs.
They are used in HTML to enclose and define HTML tags.
HTML tags are used to structure and format content on a web page.

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The opening tag of an HTML element begins with the < character followed by the tag name and ends with the > character.
For example, the opening tag of a paragraph element is <p>.
The closing tag of an HTML element also uses angle brackets, but with a forward slash (/) before the tag name.
For example, the closing tag of a paragraph element is </p>.
HTML tags can also have attributes that provide additional information about the element.
Attributes are specified inside the opening tag and follow the tag name.
For example, the <a> tag is used for creating hyperlinks and can have an href attribute to specify the URL of the link.
An example of an anchor tag with an href attribute is Example Link.

What Is The "alt" In The HTML?

In HTML, the "alt" attribute is short for "alternative text".
It is used to provide a text description of an image in case the image cannot be displayed or if the user is using assistive technology such as a screen reader.
The "alt" attribute is used within the <img> tag and is typically assigned a value that describes the content and purpose of the image.
For example, if the image is a photograph of a mountain range, the alt attribute might be assigned the value "Mountain range in the Rockies".
Here's an example of how the "alt" attribute is used in HTML:
<img src="example.jpg" alt="Mountain range in the Rockies">
Result:
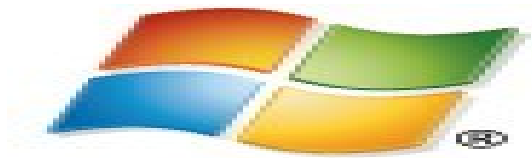
In this example, the "src" attribute specifies the image file to display, and the "alt" attribute provides a text description of the image.

If the image cannot be displayed, the text "Mountain range in the Rockies" will be shown in its place.

Providing an "alt" attribute is important for accessibility and can help users with visual impairments to understand the content of a webpage.

It's also helpful for search engine optimization, as search engines can use the "alt" text to better understand the content of images on a webpage.

What Is The "href" In The HTML ?

The href attribute is an attribute of the HTML <a> (anchor) tag that specifies the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or web address of the page or resource that the link leads to.

The href attribute is used in combination with the <a> tag to create a hyperlink on a web page. When a user clicks on the hyperlink, the browser loads the URL specified in the href attribute.

For example, the following HTML code creates a hyperlink to the Google homepage:

Google

Result:

Google

In this example, the href attribute specifies the URL of the Google homepage, and the text "Google" is the visible link text that users click on to visit the page.
The href attribute can also be used to link to specific sections within a web page or to downloadable files, such as images, documents, and videos.

What Is The Double Quotes " " In The THML ?

The double quotes ("" or "") are used in HTML to enclose attribute values. When using attributes in HTML tags, the attribute value is placed within the double quotes.
For example, the following HTML code uses the "alt" attribute to specify alternative text for an image:

<img src="example.jpg" alt="Example image">

In this example, the attribute name is "alt" and the attribute value is "Example image". The double quotes are used to indicate where the attribute value begins and ends.
It's worth noting that in HTML, single quotes (") can also be used to enclose attribute values. However, it's important to be consistent and use the same type of quotes throughout the document.

What Is The "src" In The HTML ?

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In HTML, the "src" attribute is used to specify the source URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of an external resource, such as an image, audio file, or video file.

The "src" attribute is used within the <img>, <audio>, <video>, <script>, and <iframe> tags. The value of the "src" attribute is typically a URL that points to the location of the external resource.

Here's an example of how the "src" attribute is used in HTML:

<img src="example.jpg" alt="An example image">

In this example, the "src" attribute specifies the location of the image file "example.jpg", which is located in the same directory as the HTML file.

The "alt" attribute provides alternative text for the image, which is displayed if the image cannot be loaded or if the user is using assistive technology such as a screen reader.

It's important to use the correct URL in the "src" attribute to ensure that the external resource can be loaded correctly.

If the URL is incorrect or the resource cannot be found, the image, audio file, video file, or script may not be displayed or function properly.

What Is The Slash (/) In The HTML ?

In HTML, the forward slash (/) is used in several ways:

To close an empty HTML tag: Some HTML elements are empty and do not require a closing tag.

These elements are written in a self-closing format with a forward slash before the closing angle bracket.

For example, the <br> tag is a line break element that does not have any content and is self-closing: <br />.

To close a paired HTML tag: Paired HTML tags consist of an opening tag and a closing tag that encloses content between them.

The closing tag has the same name as the opening tag, but with a forward slash before the tag name.

For example, the opening and closing tags of a paragraph element are <p> and </p> respectively.

To indicate the end of a closing tag: In some cases, the forward slash is used at the end of a closing tag to indicate that the tag is complete.

For example, instead of writing </p>, you can write </p/>.

However, this is not recommended in HTML5 and may cause errors in older versions of HTML.

It's important to use the forward slash correctly in HTML to ensure that your code is valid and displays correctly in web browsers.

What Is The Term Copy ?

The term "copy" can have several meanings depending on the context in which it is used. Here are a few common definitions:

To reproduce something: Copy can mean to create a duplicate or reproduction of something. This could refer to making a copy of a physical object (such as a key), a digital file (such as a document or image), or even a person's mannerisms or behavior.

Written material: Copy can also refer to written material, such as text for an advertisement, article, or other publication.

In this sense, a "copywriter" is someone who writes advertising or marketing copy.

An instance of something: Copy can also be used to refer to a particular instance or example of something.

For example, a museum might have multiple copies of a famous painting, or a software developer might create multiple copies of a program to be installed on different devices.

The act of copying: Finally, copy can refer to the act of copying something, such as by using a photocopier, scanner, or other copying device.

What Is The Term Paste ?

The term "paste" has several meanings, but in computing, it is commonly used to refer to the action of copying data from one location and inserting it into another location.

In most computer programs, the "copy and paste" function is a way to quickly duplicate or move data without having to manually retype it.

For example, you might copy a block of text from a website or document and then paste it into an email or text document.

The "paste" function is typically accessed through a keyboard shortcut or by selecting the option from a menu or toolbar.

Once the data is copied, you can then move the cursor to the location where you want to insert the data and use the "paste" function to add it to the new location.

In addition to text, the "paste" function can also be used to copy and move other types of data, such as images, files, and folders.

What Is The Term Number ?

In computing, a number is a value or quantity expressed in numerical form that is used to represent data or perform mathematical calculations.

Numbers can be represented in various formats, such as integers, floating-point numbers, and complex numbers, depending on the requirements of the application or system.

Integers are whole numbers without decimal points, such as -1, 0, 1, 2, and so on.

Floating-point numbers, also known as real numbers, are numbers with a decimal point or a fraction, such as 1.2, 3.14159, -0.5, and so on.

Complex numbers are numbers that have a real part and an imaginary part, such as $3 + 2i$, where 3 is the real part and 2i is the imaginary part.

Numbers are used in many programming languages to perform mathematical operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
They are also used to represent various types of data, such as quantities, measurements, and identifiers.
In addition, numbers can be used to represent Boolean values, where 0 represents false and 1 represents true.

What Is The Term Password ?

In computing, a password is a secret or confidential sequence of characters that is used to authenticate or verify the identity of a user.
Passwords are commonly used to control access to computer systems, applications, online services, and other resources that require authentication.
Passwords are typically created by users and are kept secret from others to prevent unauthorized access to their accounts or sensitive data.
Passwords can be composed of various types of characters, such as letters, numbers, and special symbols, and may have different requirements for length and complexity depending on the system or service.
When a user enters their password, the system or service compares it to a stored password hash (a mathematical representation of the password) to verify that it matches.
If the passwords match, the user is granted access to the system or service, and if the passwords do not match, the user is denied access.
It's important to choose strong passwords and keep them secure to protect your accounts and data.
Some best practices for password security include using unique passwords for each account, using a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols, avoiding common words and phrases, and changing passwords regularly.

What Is The Term User Name ?

In computing, a user name is a unique identifier that is used to identify and authenticate a user of a system or service.

A user name is typically assigned by the system or service when the user creates an account and is used in combination with a password to grant access to the account.

A user name can be composed of various types of characters, such as letters, numbers, and symbols, and may have different requirements for length and complexity depending on the system or service.

In some cases, a user name may be the same as the user's email address or other identifying information.

User names are often used to personalize and customize a user's experience with a system or service, such as by displaying their name or avatar on a website or app.

User names may also be used in communication between users, such as in messaging or commenting systems.

It's important to choose a unique and memorable user name that is not easily guessed or impersonated to protect your accounts and data.

Some best practices for user name security include avoiding using personal information or common words, using a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols, and avoiding sharing your user name with others.

What Is The Term Function ?

In general, a function is a predefined set of instructions that performs a specific task or set of tasks within a program or system.

In programming, a function is a reusable block of code that can be called by other parts of the program to perform a specific task.

Functions are used to simplify complex tasks, reduce duplication of code, and improve code readability and organization.

They can take input parameters, perform calculations or operations on the input, and return output values or results.

In most programming languages, functions have a name that is used to call them, and may also have a set of input parameters that are used to provide the

function with the necessary data to perform its task.
The function can then process the input parameters and produce a result, which can be returned to the calling code for further use or processing.
Functions can be found in many different types of programs, including applications, operating systems, and web services.
They are an essential tool for programmers to create efficient and maintainable code, and are a fundamental building block for many programming concepts, such as object-oriented programming and functional programming.

What Is The Tags <!--...--> In The HTML ?

The `<!--...-->` is an HTML comment tag that allows developers to add comments within an HTML document without affecting the content that is displayed to users in their web browsers.
 Comments are useful for adding notes or explanations to code, or for temporarily disabling sections of code during testing or development.
HTML comments start with `<!--` and end with `-->`.
 Anything written between these tags will be ignored by the browser and will not be displayed on the webpage. For example:

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

In the above example, the text "This is a comment" is a comment and will not be displayed on the webpage.
 Developers can add as many comments as they like to an HTML document, and they can be added anywhere within the code.
 However, it's important to remember that comments should be used sparingly and

should only be added where they are necessary to help other developers understand the code.
Too many comments can make the code difficult to read and maintain.

What Is The Tags `<!DOCTYPE html>` In The HTML ?

The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration is an HTML tag that defines the document type and version of an HTML page.
The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration is not an HTML tag, but rather an instruction to the web browser about the version and type of the HTML being used in the page.
The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration is placed at the very beginning of an HTML document, before the <html> tag.
The syntax of the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration is as follows:

<p align="center"><code><!DOCTYPE html></code></p>

This is the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration for HTML5, which is the latest version of HTML.
The declaration tells the browser that the page is written in HTML5, and allows the browser to render the page correctly. Before HTML5, there were different versions of HTML, such as HTML 4.01, XHTML 1.0, and so on.
Each of these versions had its own `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, and it was important to include the correct declaration at the beginning of the HTML document to ensure that the page was rendered correctly.
In summary, the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration is a crucial part of an HTML document, as it helps the browser to determine the version of HTML being used in the page, and allows it to render the page correctly.

What Is The Tags `<a>` In The HTML ?

The HTML <a> tag, or anchor tag, is used to create hyperlinks on a web page. Hyperlinks allow users to click on a piece of text or an image and navigate to
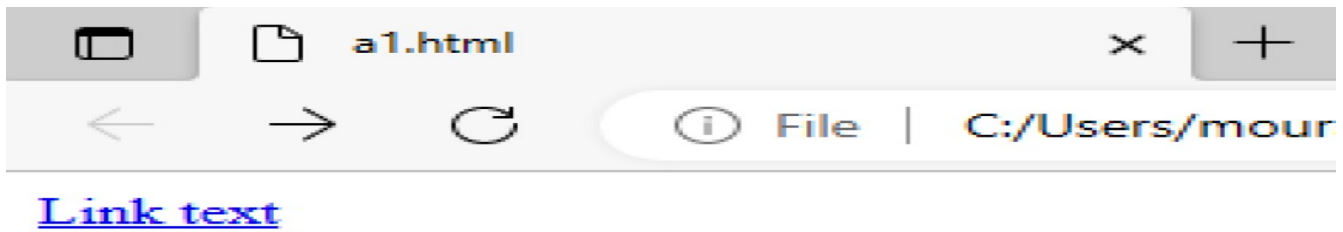
another page or location on the same page.
The basic syntax for the \<a\> tag is:

```
<a href="URL">Link text</a>
```

Result:

The href attribute specifies the destination of the hyperlink, which can be a web page, an email address, a file, or an anchor within the same page.
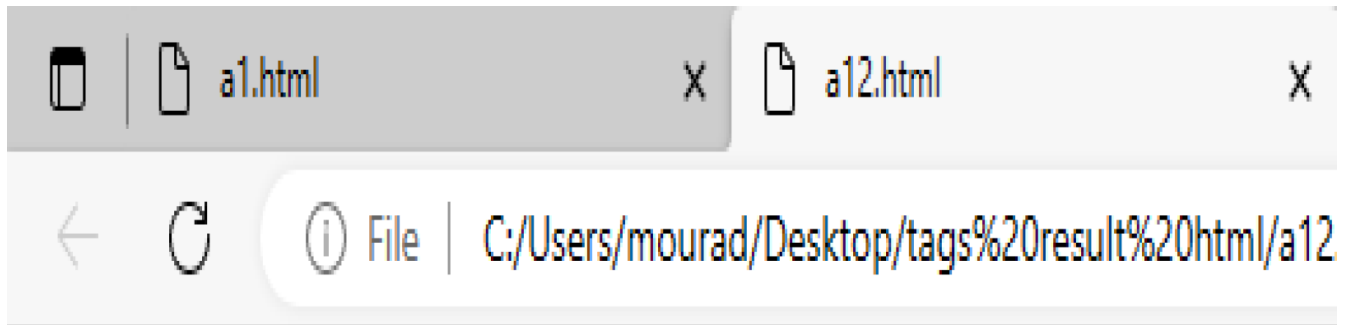The Link text is the visible text that the user clicks on.
Here's an example of a simple hyperlink that points to a web page:

```
<a href="https://www.new-poste.info">Visit new-poste.info</a>
```

Result:

a1.html X   a12.html   X

← C ⓘ File | C:/Users/mourad/Desktop/tags%20result%20html/a12

Visit new-poste

When the user clicks on the link, their web browser will navigate to the URL specified in the href attribute.

You can also use the <a> tag to create a hyperlink that points to an anchor within the same page by using the # symbol followed by the anchor name in the href attribute.

For example:

```
<a href="#section1">Go to Section 1</a>
 <h2 id="section1">Section 1</h2>
```

Result:

a121.html   ×   +

← C ⓘ File | C:/Users/mourad/Deskt

Go to Section 1   ...

Section 1

When the user clicks on the "Go to Section 1" link, their browser will scroll down to the section of the page with the id attribute value of "section1".

What Is The Tags <abbr> In The HTML?

The HTML <abbr> tag is used to define an abbreviation or an acronym for a word or a phrase. It stands for "abbreviation."
The <abbr> tag has two required attributes: "title" and "abbr".
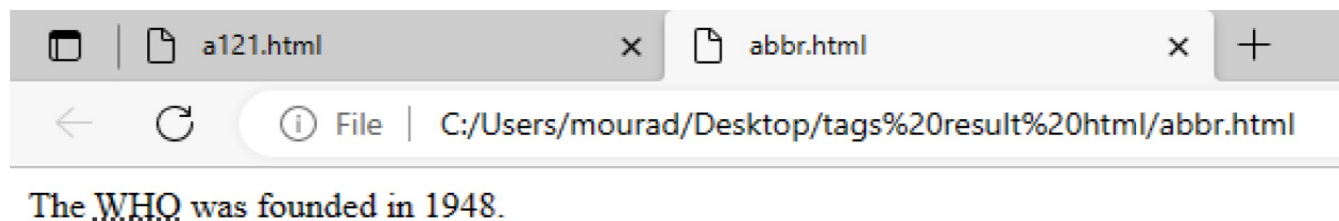The "title" attribute provides additional information about the abbreviation or acronym, which is displayed when the user hovers over the abbreviation or acronym with their mouse.
 The "abbr" attribute specifies the abbreviation or acronym itself.
  Here's an example of how to use the <abbr> tag:

```
<p>The <abbr title="World Health
Organization">WHO</abbr>was founded in 1948.</p>
```

Result:

The WHO was founded in 1948.

In this example, the abbreviation "WHO" is defined using the <abbr> tag,with the "title" attribute providing more information about what "WHO" stands for.
When the user hovers over the "WHO" abbreviation, they will see a tooltip with the full name "World Health Organization".
 The <abbr> tag is useful for improving the accessibility and readability of web content by providing explanations for abbreviations and acronyms that might not

be familiar to all users.

What Is The Tags <acronym> In The HTML?

The HTML <acronym> element is a non-standard HTML element that was used to define an abbreviation or acronym.
However, it is now obsolete and should not be used in modern HTML documents.
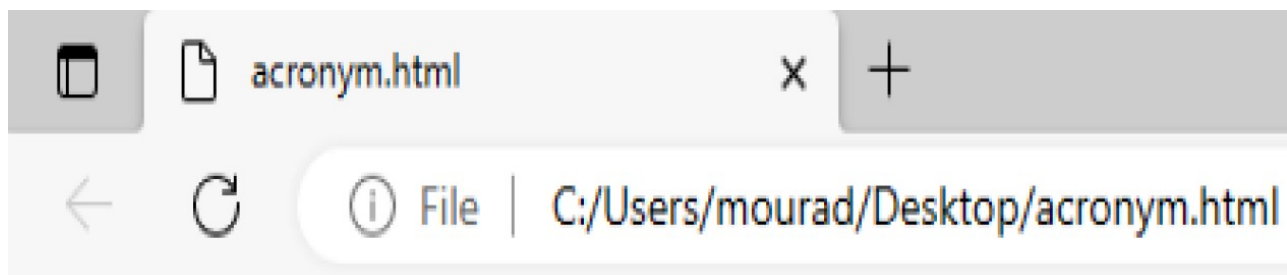Instead, it is recommended to use the <abbr> element to define abbreviations and acronyms.
The <abbr> element can also provide additional information about the abbreviation or acronym, such as its full expanded form, using the title attribute.
Here's an example of how to use the <abbr> element:

```
<p>
The <abbr title="World HealthOrganization">WHO</abbr> is
a specialized agency of the United Nations.
</p>
```
Result:

The WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

In the example above, the <abbr> element is used to define the acronym "WHO", and the title attribute is used to provide the full expanded form of the acronym. When a user hovers over the acronym, they will see a tooltip displaying the full expanded form.

What is The Tags <article> In The HTML?

The HTML <article> tag is used to define a self-contained piece of content within a document, such as a blog post, news article, or product review.
The content within an <article> tag should be able to stand alone, independent of the rest of the document, and should contain complete, relevant information on a particular topic.
The <article> tag can contain various types of content, such as text, images, videos, and other media elements.
It can also include a heading using the <h1> to <h6> tags to indicate the main topic of the article.
Here is an example of using the <article> tag in HTML:

```
<article>
  <h2>How to Train Your Dragon</h2>
  <p>If you're looking to train your dragon, there are a few key things you should keep in mind. First, be patient and persistent. Training a dragon is a long process that requires consistency and repetition. Second, reward good behavior with treats and praise. This will help reinforce positive behavior and make the training process more enjoyable for both you and your dragon.</p>
  <img src="w-brand.png" alt="A person training a dragon">
</article>
```

Result:
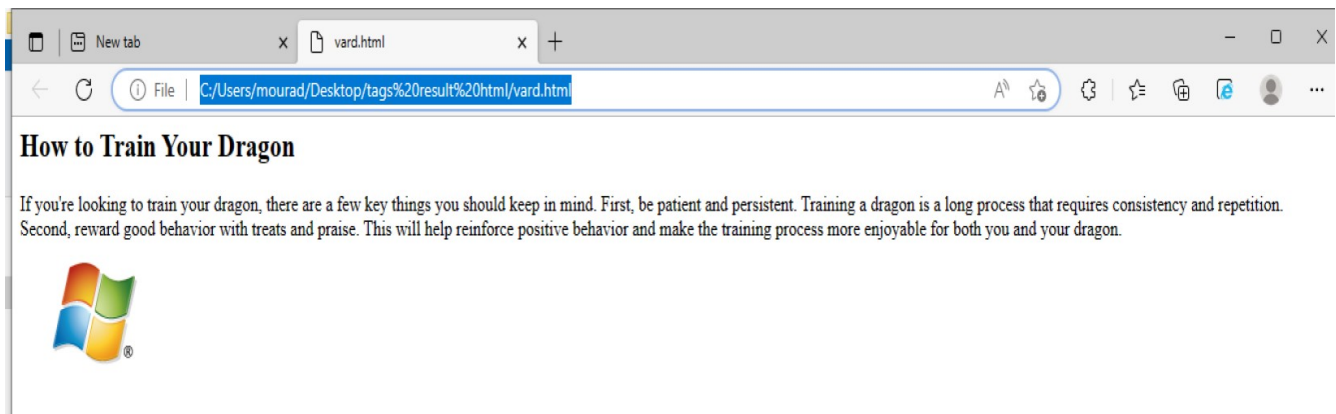
In this example, an <article> tag is used to define a piece of content on the topic of dragon training.

The content includes a heading, a paragraph of text, and an image. By using the <article> tag, we indicate that this content is self-contained and relevant to the overall document.

What is The Tags <aside> In The HTML?

The HTML <aside> tag is used to define a section of content that is related to the main content of the page, but can be considered separate from it.

Typically, the <aside> tag is used to contain content such as a sidebar, a callout box, or related links.

The content within an <aside> tag can be related to the main content of the page, but is not essential to the overall meaning or purpose of the page.

This means that the content within an <aside> tag can be skipped over without affecting the overall understanding of the page's content.
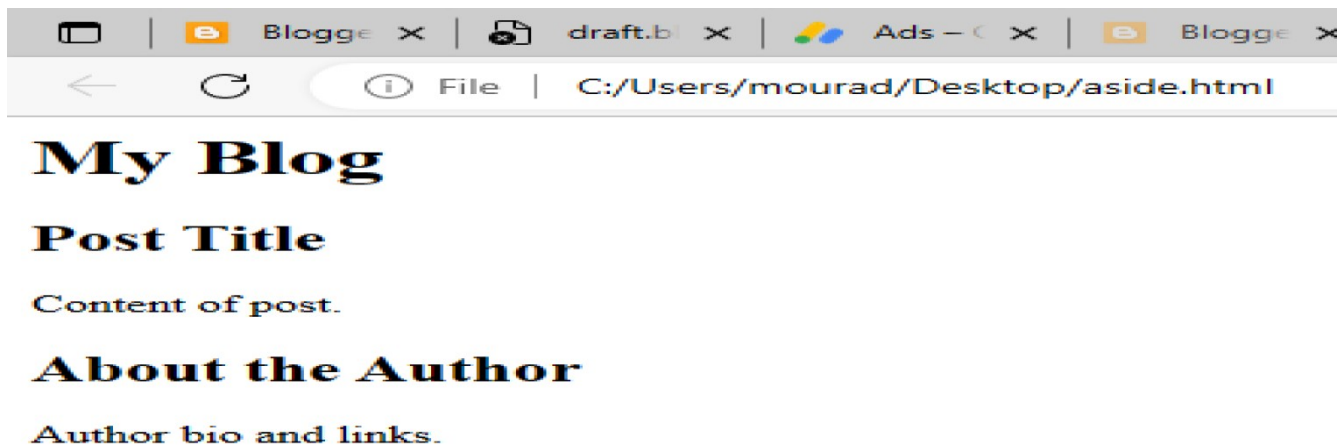
Here is an example of using the <aside> tag in HTML:

<main>

```
<h1>My Blog</h1>
<article>
  <h2>Post Title</h2>
  <p>Content of post.</p>
</article>
</main>
<aside>
<h2>About the Author</h2>
<p>Author bio and links.</p>
</aside>
```

Result:

In this example, the <aside> tag is used to contain information about the author of the blog, which is related to the main content of the page (the blog post), but is not essential to the understanding of the post itself.

By using the <aside> tag, we indicate that this content is related to the main content, but can be considered separate from it.

What Is The Tags <audio> In The HTML ?

The HTML <audio> tag is used to embed audio content, such as music or spoken word recordings, into an HTML document.
The <audio> tag can be used to play a single audio file, or it can be used to create a playlist of multiple audio files.
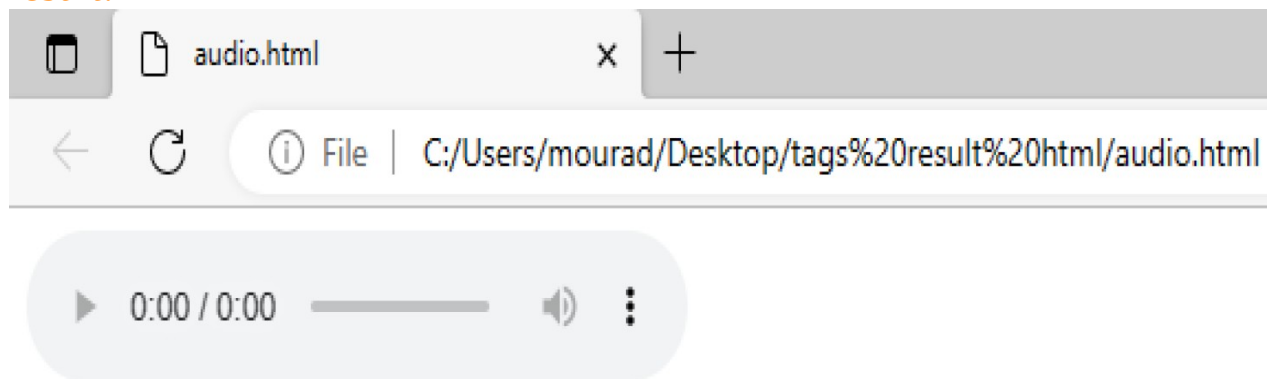 Here is an example of using the <audio> tag in HTML:

```
<audio controls>
        <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
        <source src="song.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
        Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Result:

In this example, the <audio> tag is used to embed an audio file into the document.
The controls attribute is used to display standard audio controls, such as a play button, a pause button, and a volume slider.
The <source> tag is used to provide different file formats of the same audio file to ensure cross-browser compatibility.
If the browser does not support the <audio> tag, the message "Your browser does

not support the audio element." will be displayed.

The <audio> tag also provides additional attributes, such as autoplay, loop, preload, and muted, which can be used to customize the behavior of the audio file. For example, the autoplay attribute can be used to automatically start playing the audio file when the page loads, and the loop attribute can be used to continuously repeat the audio file.
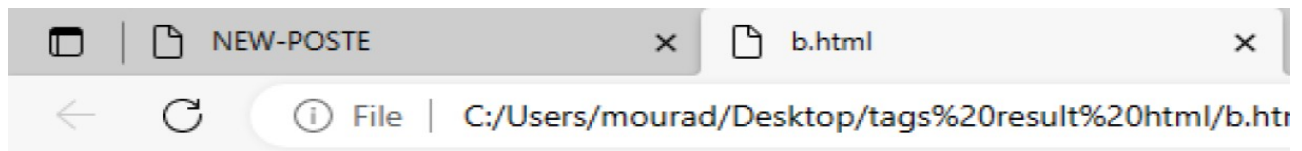
What is The Tags In The HTML ?

The HTML tag is used to indicate that the text inside it should be rendered in bold.

Here is an example of how it can be used in HTML:

This text will be rendered in bold.

Result:

When this code is rendered in a web browser, the text "This text will be rendered in bold." will appear in bold.
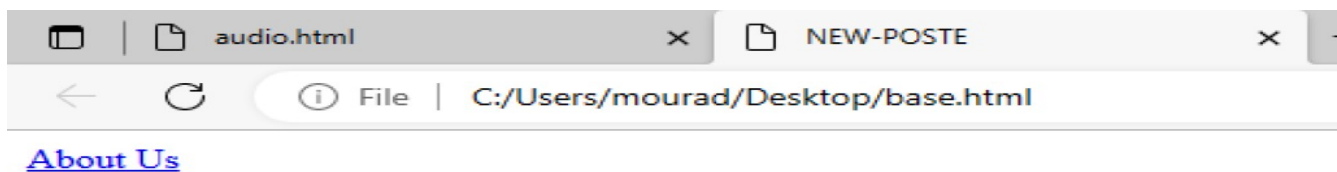
What Is The Tags <base> In The HTML?

The HTML <base> tag specifies the base URL for all relative URLs in an HTML document.
It is used to specify the default URL and target for all links on a page.
Here is an example of using the <base> tag in HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <base href="https://www.new-poste.info/">
                <title>NEW-POSTE</title>
</head>
<body>
        <a href="about.html">About Us</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

In this example, the <base> tag is used to specify that all relative links on the page should be relative to the URL "www.new-poste.info/".
The <a> tag creates a link to the "about.html" page, which will be interpreted as "www.new-poste.info/about.html" because of the <base> tag.
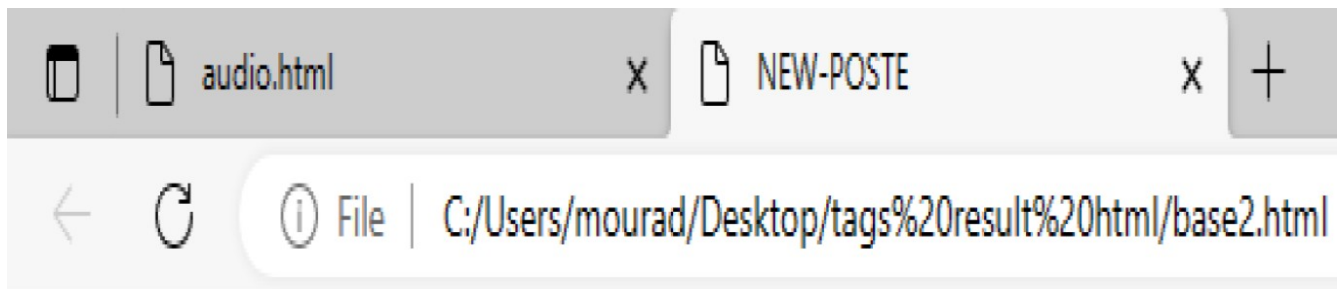The <base> tag can also be used to specify a target attribute for all links on a page.

This allows all links to open in a specific window or frame, rather than the default behavior of opening in the same window or frame.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <base href="www.new-poste.info/"  target="_blank">
      <title>NEW-POSTE</title>
  </head>
<body>
  <a href="about.html">About Us</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

In this example, the <base> tag is used to specify that all links on the page should open in a new window or tab, indicated by the target="_blank" attribute.
The <a> tag creates a link to the "about.html" page, which will now open in a new window or tab when clicked

What Is The Tags <basefont> In The HTML?

The HTML <basefont> tag is a deprecated tag that was used in older versions of HTML to specify the base font size, face, and color for a web page.
However, it is no longer supported in HTML5 and should not be used.
Instead, it is recommended to use CSS to control the font size, face, and color for a web page.
The <style> tag can be used in the <head> section of an HTML document to define CSS styles, which can then be applied to specific HTML elements.
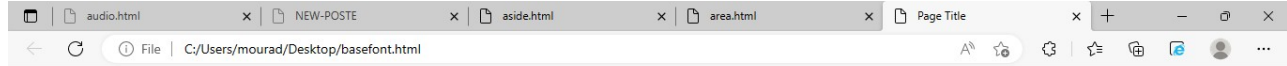 Here is an example of using CSS to control the font size, face, and color for a web page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      body {
        font-size: 16px;
        font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
        color: #333;
      }
    </style>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
  </body>
```

</html>
Result:

In this example, the <style> tag is used to define CSS styles for the <body> element.
The font-size property sets the font size to 16 pixels, the font-family property sets the font to Arial or a sans-serif font, and the color property sets the font color to #333 (dark gray).
 These styles will be applied to all text within the <body> element, including headings, paragraphs, and other elements.
Using CSS to control the font size, face, and color provides more flexibility and control than the deprecated <basefont> tag.

What Is The Tags <bdi> In The HTML?

The HTML <bdi> tag stands for "Bidirectional Isolation" and is used to isolate a span of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside

of it, such as text written in a right-to-left (RTL) language like Arabic or Hebrew within an otherwise left-to-right (LTR) document.

The <bdi> tag allows for the correct display and editing of text in both RTL and LTR languages, by isolating the text from its surrounding context and allowing it to be displayed and edited independently.

This can be useful for cases where text in different languages needs to be displayed on the same page.

Here is an example of how the <bdi> tag can be used to isolate RTL text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
   <head>
     <title>Bidirectional Isolation Example</title>
   </head>
 <body>
    <p>
      English text goes here, and then we have some Arabic text:
      <bdi>مرحبا بالعالم</bdi>
      which should be displayed right-to-left.
    </p>
 </body>
</html>
```
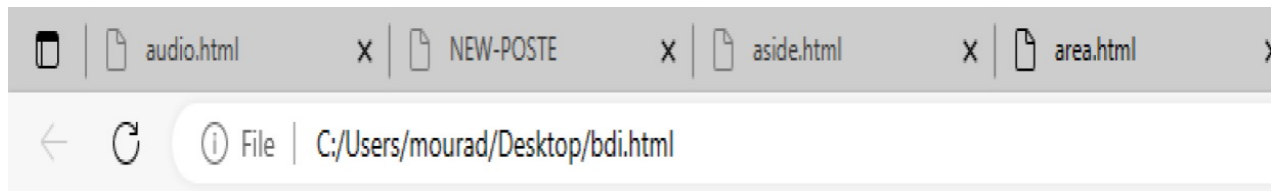
Result:

| □ | 🗋 audio.html | X | 🗋 NEW-POSTE | X | 🗋 aside.html | X | 🗋 area.html | ⟩ |

← ⟳ ⓘ File | C:/Users/mourad/Desktop/bdi.html

English text goes here, and then we have some Arabic text: مرحبا بالعالم which should be displayed right-to-left.

In this example, the text "مرحبا بالعالم" is written in Arabic and wrapped in a <bdi> tag.

This isolates the text and ensures that it is displayed and edited correctly, even if the surrounding text is in English and written from left-to-right.

It is important to note that the <bdi> tag is not supported by all web browsers, so it should be used with caution and with appropriate fallbacks for unsupported browsers.

Additionally, it should be used only when necessary, and not for styling or layout purposes.

What Is The Tags <bdo> In The HTML?

The HTML <bdo> tag stands for "Bidirectional Override" and is used to override the current text directionality of text in an HTML document.

This can be useful for cases where text needs to be displayed in a direction that is different from the default directionality of the document.

The <bdo> tag takes a dir attribute, which specifies the directionality of the text. The attribute can have one of two values: "ltr" (left-to-right) or "rtl" (right-to-left).
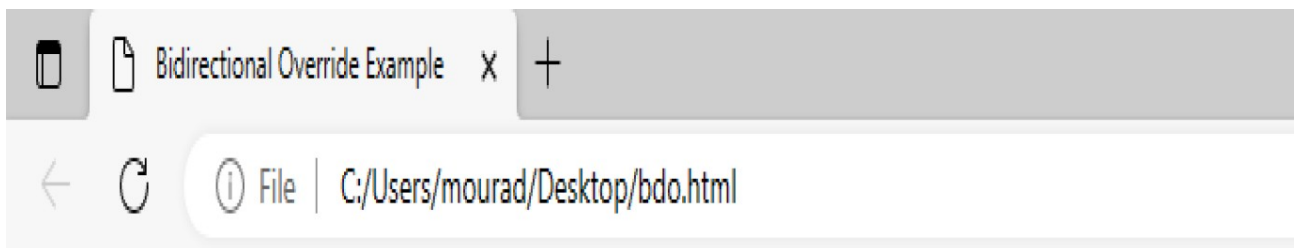
Here is an example of how the <bdo> tag can be used to change the directionality of text:

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Bidirectional Override Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      English text goes here, and then we have some  Arabic text:
      <bdo dir="rtl">مرحبا بالعالم</bdo>
      which should be displayed right-to-left.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Result:

English text goes here, and then we have some Arabic text: مرحبا بالعالم which should be displayed right-to-left.

In this example, the text "مرحبا بالعالم" is written in Arabic and wrapped in a <bdo> tag with a dir attribute set to "rtl". This overrides the default left-to-right directionality of the document and ensures that the text is displayed from right-to-

left.

It is important to note that the <bdo> tag is not recommended for general use, and should only be used in specific cases where text directionality needs to be overridden.

In most cases, it is better to use the <bdi> tag to isolate bidirectional text, as this allows the text to be displayed and edited correctly without requiring directionality overrides.

What Is The Tags <big> In The HTML?

The HTML <big> tag is used to display text in a larger font size than the surrounding text.

This tag was introduced in older versions of HTML but is no longer recommended for use as it has been deprecated in HTML5.

Instead of using the <big> tag, it is recommended to use CSS to style text with a larger font size.

This can be done using the font-size property in CSS, like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Big Text Example</title>
    <style>
      .big-text {
        font-size: 2em;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some regular text, and then we have  some <span class="big-
```

text">big text which is styled using CSS.</p>
  </body>
</html>
Result:

In this example, we use a CSS class called "big-text" to style the text with a larger font size.
We then apply this class to a <span> element containing the text we want to style.
While the <big> tag may still work in modern browsers, it is not recommended for use and should be avoided in favor of using CSS to style text with a larger font size.

What is The Tags <blockquote> In The HTML?

The HTML <blockquote> tag is used to indicate a section of quoted text.
It is often used to display a quotation, an excerpt from a book or article, or other types of content that are being quoted or referenced.
The <blockquote> tag is typically used to apply special formatting to the quoted text, such as indentation, italics, or a different font style.
Here is an example of how to use the <blockquote> tag in HTML:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Blockquote Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Here is a quote from a famous person:</p>
```
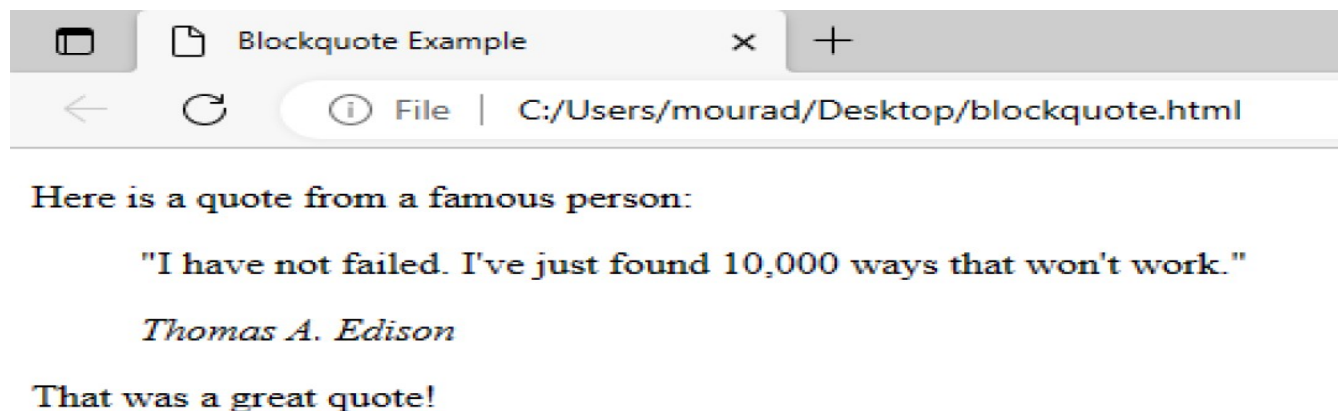
  <blockquote>
   <p>"I have not failed. I've just found 10,000   ways that won't work."</p>
   <cite>Thomas A. Edison</cite>
  </blockquote>
  <p>That was a great quote!</p>
 </body>
</html>
Result:

In this example, we use the <blockquote> tag to indicate that the text inside it is a quote.
We also use the <cite> tag to indicate the source of the quote.
When a <blockquote> element is used, the default rendering typically includes some indentation and a left border.
However, the specific style of the <blockquote> element can be customized using CSS.
It is worth noting that the <blockquote> tag should not be used to simply apply

indentation to a section of text.

If you want to indent a paragraph or other text element, it is better to use CSS to control the indentation rather than relying on the semantics of the <blockquote> tag.

What Is The Tags <body> In The HTML?

The HTML <body> tag is used to define the main content of a web page.

It is one of the most important tags in HTML because it contains all the visible content that is displayed to the user in a web browser.

 The <body> tag is always required in an HTML document and must be closed with a corresponding </body> tag.

 Here is an example of how to use the <body> tag in HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Web Page</h1>
    <p>This is some text that will appear on the webpage.</p>
    <ul>
      <li>Item 1</li>
      <li>Item 2</li>
      <li>Item 3</li>
    </ul>
```

</body>
</html>

Result:

In this example, the <body> tag contains the main content of the web page, including a heading (<h1>), a paragraph (<p>), and an unordered list (<ul>).
It is worth noting that the <body> tag should not be used to define the entire structure of a web page.
Rather, it should be used to define the content that appears within the main content area of the page.
The overall structure of the page, including the header, footer, and other sections, should be defined using other HTML tags such as <header>, <footer>, <nav>, and <section>.
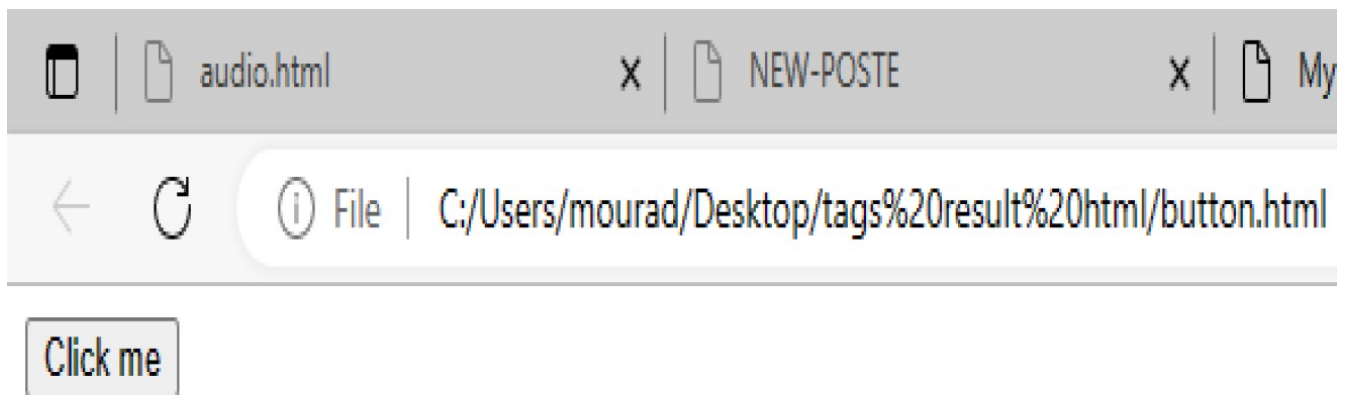
What Is The Tags <button> In The HTML ?

The HTML <button> tag represents a clickable button, which can be used to trigger an action or event when clicked.

Here is an example of how to use the <button> tag:

<button>Click me</button>

Result:

In this example, the button will display the text "Click me", and when it is clicked, it will trigger an action or event specified in the code.

You can also add attributes to the <button> tag to customize its appearance or behavior. Here are some common attributes:

    type: Specifies the type of button.

Possible values are "submit", "reset", or "button". By default, the type is "submit".
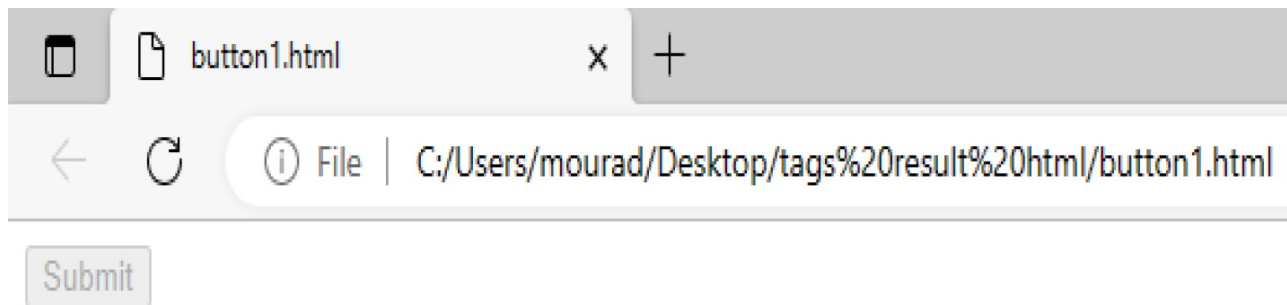name: Specifies a name for the button.
value: Specifies the value of the button.
disabled: Disables the button if set to "disabled".
Here is an example of a button with some additional attributes:

```
<button type="button" name="submit" value="submit" disabled>Submit</button>
```

Result:

In this example, the button has the type "button", the name "submit", the value "submit", and is disabled.

What Is The Tags <canvas> In The HTML?

The HTML <canvas> tag is used to create graphics and animations on a web page using JavaScript.
The <canvas> element provides a drawing area that you can use to draw graphics, animate objects, and manipulate images using JavaScript.
Here is an example of how to use the <canvas> tag:

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="500" height="500"></canvas>

In this example, the <canvas> element has an ID of "myCanvas" and a width and height of 500 pixels each.
   To draw graphics on the canvas, you need to use JavaScript code.
Here is an example of how to draw a rectangle on the canvas using JavaScript:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="500"height="500"></canvas>
<script>
  const canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
    const ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
  ctx.fillStyle = "#FF0000";
  ctx.fillRect(0, 0, 100, 100);
</script>
```
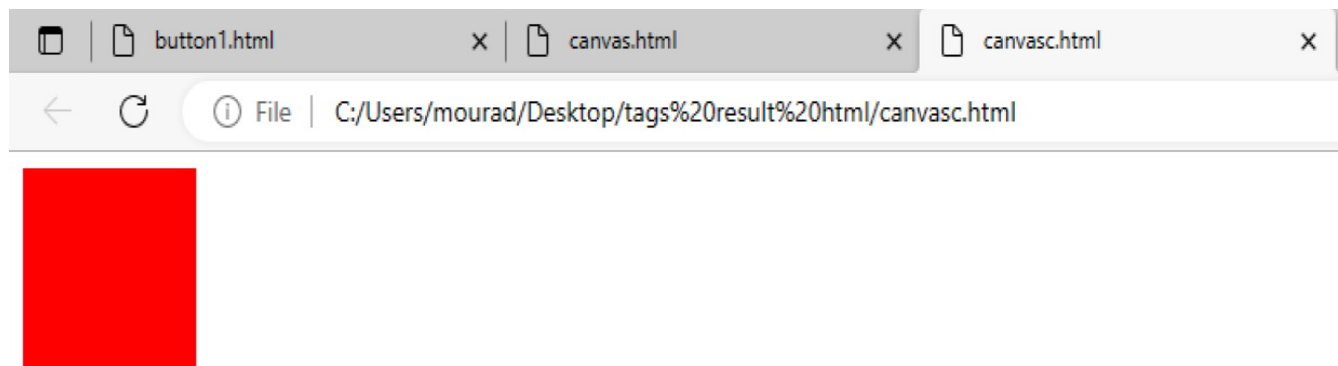
Result:

In this example, we use JavaScript to get a reference to the canvas element, create a drawing context with getContext("2d"), set the fill style to red using fillStyle, and draw a rectangle with fillRect() at the position (0, 0) with a width and height of 100 pixels each.
There are many other drawing methods available for the <canvas> element, such as strokeRect(), clearRect(), arc(), lineTo(), moveTo(), and more. You can also use the canvas to manipulate images and create animations.

Note that the <canvas> tag is not supported by some older web browsers.
It is important to test your code on different browsers to ensure compatibility.
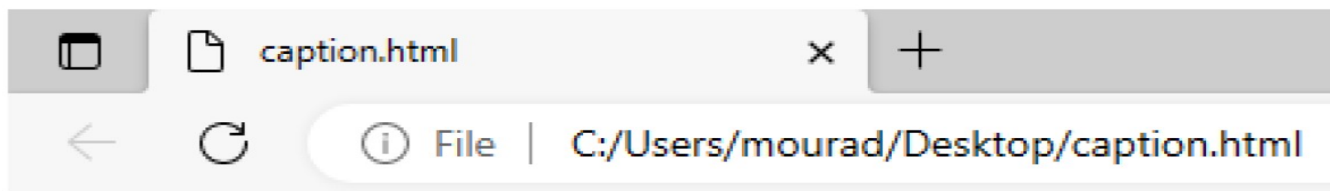
What Is The Tags <caption> In The HTML?

The HTML <caption> tag is used to add a caption or title to a table element.
The <caption> element should be placed immediately after the opening <table>
tag, and before any <thead>, <tbody>, or <tfoot> elements.
Here's an example of how to use the <caption> tag:

```
<table>
   <caption>Monthly Sales Report</caption>
   <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Product</th>
      <th>January</th>
      <th>February</th>
      <th>March</th>
    </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Product A</td>
      <td>$10,000</td>
      <td>$12,000</td>
      <td>$15,000</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Product B</td>
      <td>$8,000</td>
```

```
        <td>$9,000</td>
        <td>$10,000</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
```

Result:

In this example, the <caption> tag is used to add a title "Monthly Sales Report" to the table.
This caption will be displayed above the table, centered and formatted slightly differently than the other cells of the table.

What Is The Tags <center> In The HTML ?

The HTML <center> tag is used to center-align content horizontally within its parent element.
However, this tag has been deprecated and is no longer recommended for use in modern HTML.
Instead, you can use CSS to achieve the same effect.
Here is an example of how to center-align content using CSS:

```
<div style="text-align:center;">
    <p>This text is centered.</p>
 </div>
```

Result:

This text is centered.

In this example, we use the text-align property to center-align the <p> element within its parent <div> element.
Alternatively, you can use CSS to center-align an element using the margin property:

```
<div style="margin:auto; width:50%;">
<p>
     This text is centered.
</p>
</div>
```
Result:

This text is centered.

In this example, we set the left and right margins of the <div> element to "auto", which will center it horizontally within its parent element.
We also set the width of the <div> to 50% to make it narrower than its parent element.
Note that the <center> tag is not recommended for use because it is a presentational tag that is not part of the HTML specification.
Instead, use CSS to style your content and layout.

What Is The Tags <cite> In The HTML ?

The HTML <cite> tag is used to indicate a citation or reference to a source of information.
It is often used to indicate the title of a book, article, or other work that is being referenced.
 Here is an example of how to use the <cite> tag:
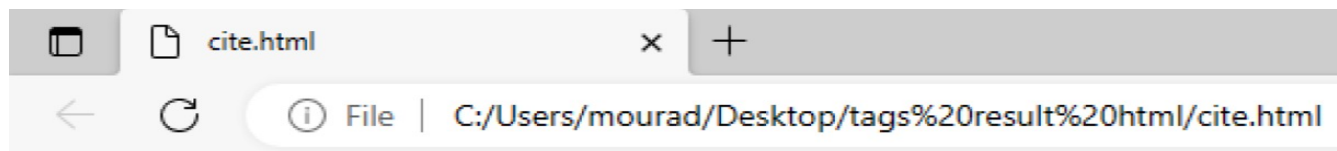<p>
According to
<cite>The New York Times</cite>
, the economy is improving.
</p>
Result:

According to *The New York Times*, the economy is improving.

In this example, we use the <cite> tag to indicate that the information in the

sentence is attributed to a source, in this case, "The New York Times."
The <cite> tag does not change the appearance of the text, but it is used to provide semantic meaning to the content.
Browsers may display the citation differently, such as in italics or with quotation marks, depending on the CSS styles applied to the tag.
It is also possible to use the <cite> tag to mark up the title of a work, such as a book or movie:

<p>
I just finished reading
<cite>The Great Gatsby</cite>
by F. Scott Fitzgerald.
</p>
Result:

In this example, we use the <cite> tag to indicate the title of the book "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald.
Note that the <cite> tag is intended for marking up citations and references and should not be used for stylistic purposes.
To style your content, use CSS instead.

What Is The Tags <code> In The HTML ?

The HTML <code> tag is used to indicate a section of code or programming instructions on a web page.
It is often used to display programming code examples or markup language in a way that distinguishes it from normal text.
Here is an example of how to use the <code> tag:

<p>
The CSS property for changing the color of text is
<code>color</code>.
</p>
Result:

The CSS property for changing the color of text is color.

In this example, we use the <code> tag to indicate that "color" is a code example that distinguishes it from normal text.
The <code> tag does not change the appearance of the text, but it is used to provide semantic meaning to the content.
Browsers may display the code example differently, such as in a monospaced font or with a different background color, depending on the CSS styles applied to the tag.
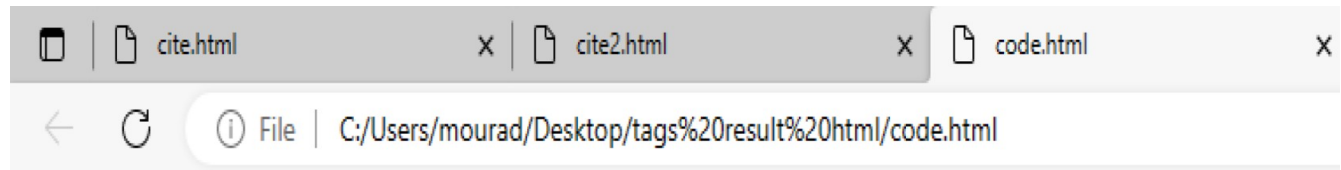It is also possible to use the <code> tag to mark up programming instructions or
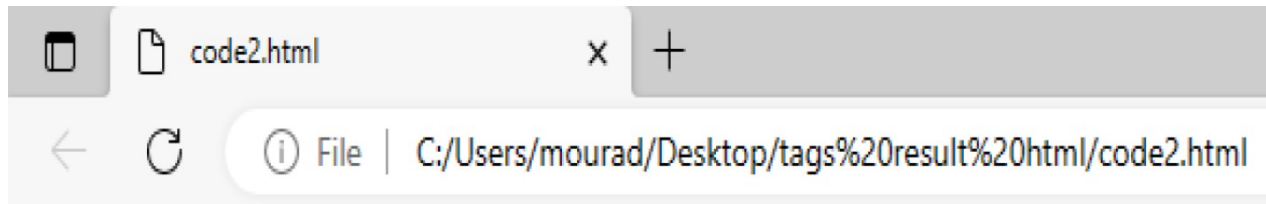
commands:

```
<p>
To create a new directory in the terminal, type
<code>mkdir dirname</code>.
</p>
```
Result:

To create a new directory in the terminal, typemkdir dirname.

In this example, we use the <code> tag to indicate that "mkdir dirname" is a command that should be entered into the terminal.

Note that the <code> tag is intended for marking up code and programming instructions and should not be used for stylistic purposes. To style your content, use CSS instead.

What Is The Tags <col> In The HTML?

The <col> tag is an HTML element that is used to define a column within an HTML table.

It is typically used in conjunction with the <colgroup> tag to define a group of columns with a common set of properties.

Here's an example of how to use the <col> tag in an HTML table:
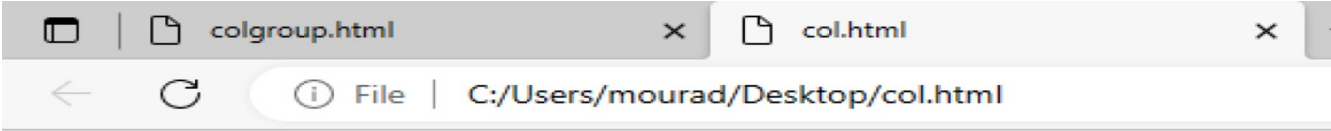
```
<table>
        <colgroup>
          <col style="background-color: red;">
```

```
    <col>
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Result:

In this example, the <col> tag is used to define two columns in the table.
The first column is given a red background color using the style attribute.
Note that the <col> tag does not have an end tag, and it cannot contain any content. Its purpose is solely to define properties for one or more columns in the table.

What is The Tags <colgroup> In The HTML?

The HTML <colgroup> tag is used to group together <col> elements within a table element.
It is used to apply common formatting to a group of columns in a table.
The <colgroup> element must be placed immediately after the opening <table> tag and before any <thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>, or <tr> elements.
The <colgroup> element has two attributes:
   span: Specifies the number of columns the <colgroup> element should span.
   style: Specifies CSS styles to be applied to the <colgroup> element.
Here's an example of how to use the <colgroup> tag:

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
   <col style="background-color: yellow;">    <table>
  <colgroup>
   <col style="background-color: yellow;">
   <col span="2">
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
   <td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
   <td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
   <td>Row 1, Column 3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td>Row 2, Column 1</td>
   <td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
   <td>Row 2, Column 3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
    <col span="2">
```
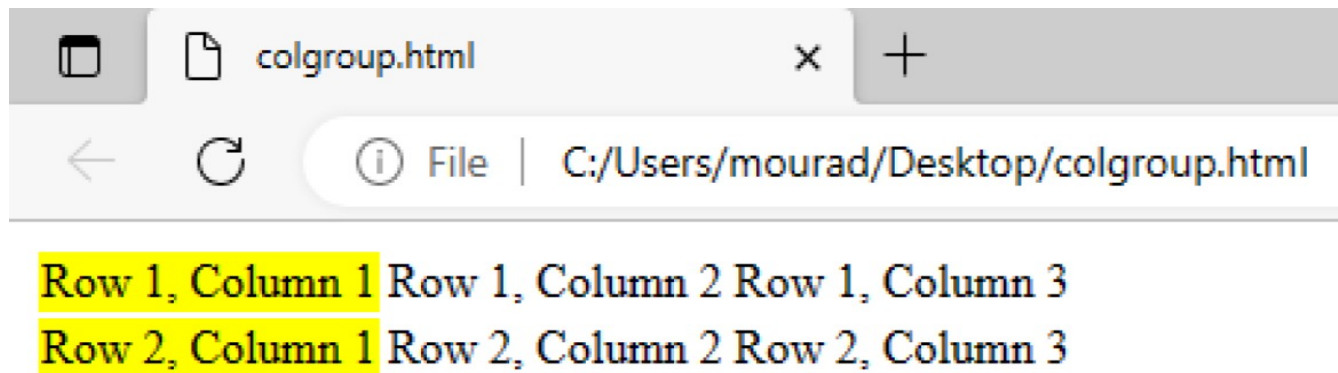
```
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
   <td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
   <td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
   <td>Row 1, Column 3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td>Row 2, Column 1</td>
   <td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
   <td>Row 2, Column 3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```
Result:

In this example, the first column in the table will have a yellow background color applied to it, and the second and third columns will be grouped together using the <colgroup> tag's "span" attribute.
This means that any styles or attributes applied to the <colgroup> tag will apply to both columns.
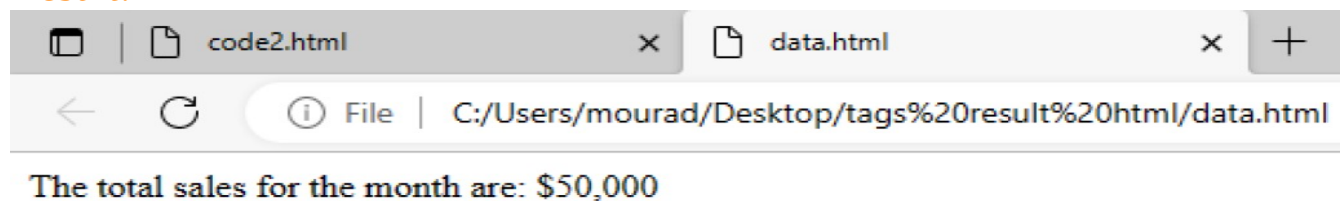
What Is The Tags <data> In The HTML?

The HTML <data> tag is used to represent a specific value within a larger context. It is often used to associate data with a particular element or to provide machine-readable data within a webpage.

Here is an example of how to use the <data> tag:

<p>The total sales for the month are: <data value="50000">$50,000</data></p>

Result:

The total sales for the month are: $50,000

In this example, the <data> tag is used to display the total sales for the month, with the actual value of 50000 stored in the "value" attribute.
 The text "$50,000" is the human-readable representation of this value.

The <data> tag can also be used to provide machine-readable data for use by scripts or other applications:

```
<span id="product_data" data-product-id="12345" data-product-name="Example Product" data-product-price="19.99"></span>
```

In this example, the <data> tag is used to store information about a product, with the product ID, name, and price stored as data attributes.

This information can be retrieved and processed by JavaScript or other scripts.

Note that the <data> tag is an inline element and should be used within a block-

level element such as a <p> tag or a table cell.
Also, the value attribute is not strictly necessary, but can be useful for providing additional information about the data being displayed.

What Is The Tags <datalist> In The HTML ?

The HTML <datalist> tag is used to provide a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.
It allows the user to choose from a set of options as they type, rather than having to type the full option themselves.
Here is an example of how to use the <datalist> tag:
<label for="fruit">Choose a fruit:</label>
   <input type="text" id="fruit" name="fruit" list="fruits">
   <datalist id="fruits">
    <option value="Apple">
    <option value="Banana">
    <option value="Cherry">
    <option value="Grape">
    <option value="Orange">
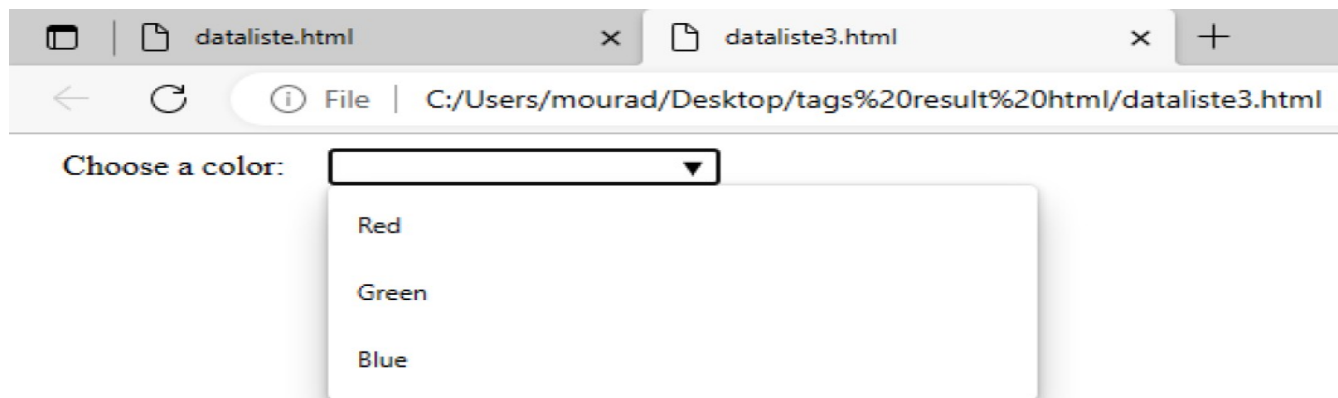   </datalist>
Result:

In this example, the <datalist> tag is used to provide a list of fruit options for the

\<input\> element with the ID "fruit".

As the user types in the input field, the available options will be displayed, and the user can select one by clicking on it or using the arrow keys to navigate the list. The \<datalist\> tag can also be used to provide more complex options, such as images or descriptions:

```
<label for="color">Choose a color:</label>
   <input type="text" id="color" name="color"list="colors">

   <datalist id="colors">
     <option value="Red" data-image="red.png">Red</option>
     <option value="Green" data-image="green.png">Green</option>
     <option value="Blue" data-image="blue.png">Blue</option>
   </datalist>
```

Result:

In this example, the \<datalist\> tag is used to provide a list of color options, with an image associated with each color.

The data-image attribute is used to store the URL of the image, which can be retrieved and displayed by JavaScript or other scripts.

Note that the \<datalist\> tag is not supported in all browsers, particularly older versions of Internet Explorer.

In these cases, the \<select\> tag may be used instead. Also, it's important to ensure

that the id attribute of the <datalist> tag matches the list attribute of the associated <input> element.

What Is The Tags <dd> In The HTML ?

The HTML <dd> tag is used in conjunction with the <dl> (definition list) and <dt> (definition term) tags to define a term and its corresponding description. Here is an example of how to use the <dl>, <dt>, and <dd> tags

```
<dl>
    <dt>HTML</dt>
    <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
    <dt>CSS</dt>
    <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
    <dt>JavaScript</dt>
    <dd>A programming language used to create interactive effects
within web browsers</dd>
 </dl>
```
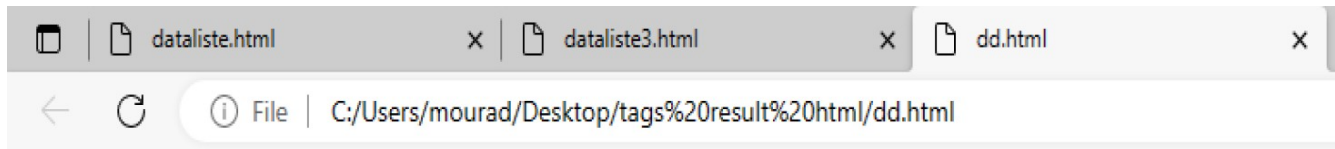Result:

HTML

    HyperText Markup Language

CSS

    Cascading Style Sheets

JavaScript

    A programming language used to create interactive effects within web browsers

In this example, the <dl> tag is used to create a definition list, with each term and its corresponding definition represented by a <dt> and <dd> tag, respectively.
When rendered, the list will look like this:
HTML :   Hyper Text Markup Language
CSS   :   Cascading Style Sheets
JavaScript : A programming language used to create interactive effects within web browsers
Note that the <dd> tag is a block-level element, which means that it will create a new line after it is displayed.
If you want to include multiple paragraphs or other elements within a single definition, you can use nested elements within the <dd> tag.
For example:
<dl>
    <dt>HTML</dt>
    <dd>
        <p>HyperText Markup Language is the standard markup

language used to create web pages.</p>
      <p>It defines the structure and content of a web
page using a series of tags and attributes.</p>
    </dd>
    <dt>CSS</dt>
    <dd>
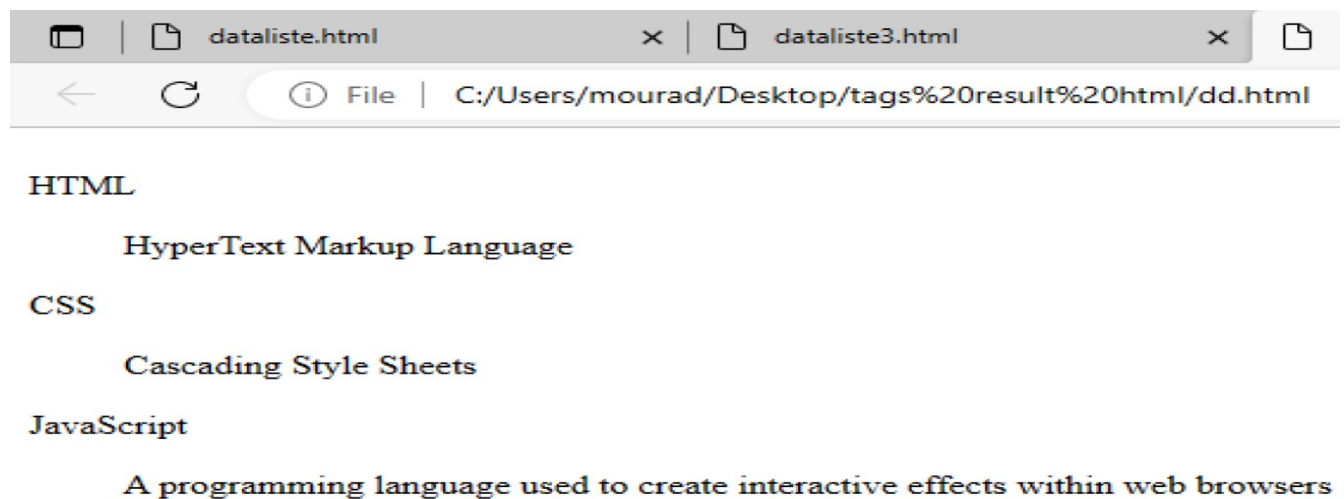   <p>Cascading Style Sheets are used to style and layout web
pages.</p>
      <p>They allow web designers to separate the
presentation of a web page from its content.</p>
    </dd>
</dl>

Result:

HTML

    HyperText Markup Language

CSS

    Cascading Style Sheets

JavaScript

    A programming language used to create interactive effects within web browsers

In this example, each definition includes multiple paragraphs, which are contained within the <dd> tags.
When rendered, the list will include all of the paragraphs within each definition.

What Is The Tags <del> In The HTML?

The HTML <del> tag is used to mark text that has been deleted or removed from a document.
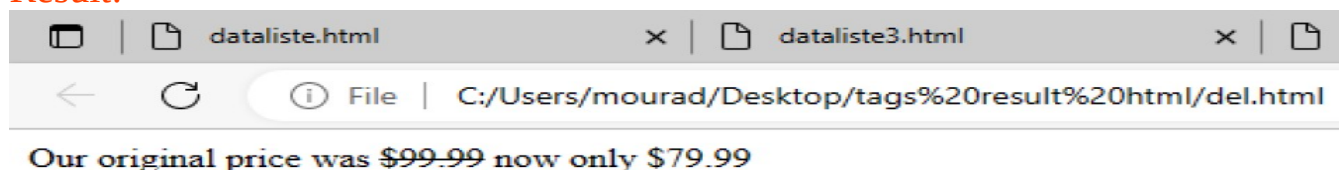It is often used in conjunction with the <ins> tag, which marks text that has been inserted into a document.
Here is an example of how to use the <del> tag:
<p>
Our original price was ~~$99.99~~ now only $79.99
</p>
Result:

Our original price was $99.99 now only $79.99

In this example, the <del> tag is used to mark the original price of a product, which has been discounted.
When rendered, the text " $99.99" will appear with a strikethrough line, indicating that it has been deleted.
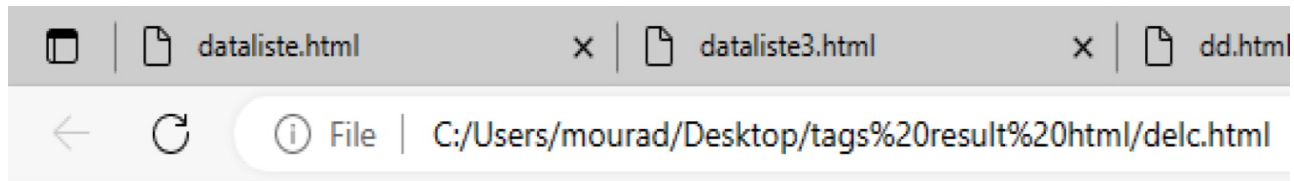The <del> tag can also be used to mark changes or revisions to a document:
<p>
We have decided to ~~cancel~~ postpone the meeting until next week.
</p>
Result:

In this example, the <del> tag is used to mark the word "cancel", indicating that it has been removed or changed.

When rendered, the word "cancel" will appear with a strikethrough line, indicating that it has been deleted.

It's important to note that the <del> tag should not be used to simply highlight text that is no longer relevant or accurate.

Instead, it should be used to indicate that text has been intentionally deleted or removed from a document.

If you want to highlight text that has been removed but is still relevant, you can use the <s> tag instead.

What Is The Tags <details> In The HTML ?

The HTML <details> tag is used to create a disclosure widget, which allows the user to expand or collapse a section of content by clicking on a button or link.

The content is initially hidden and can be revealed by the user when needed.

Here is an example of how to use the <details> tag:

<details>

    <summary>Click here to view more information</summary>
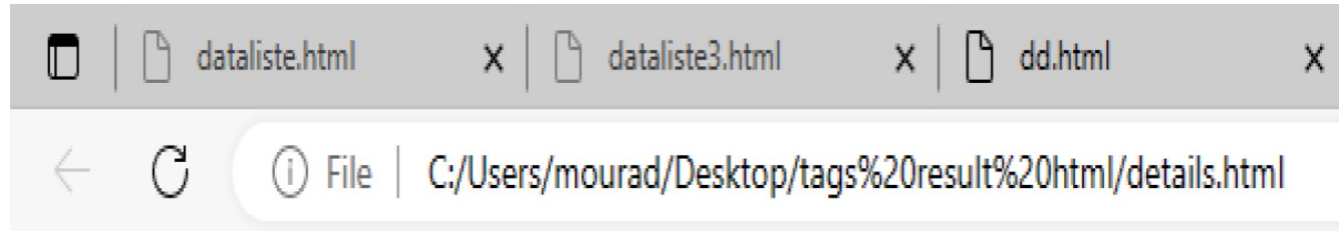
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nulla vel ullamcorper nibh, sit amet pretium eros. Mauris sit amet
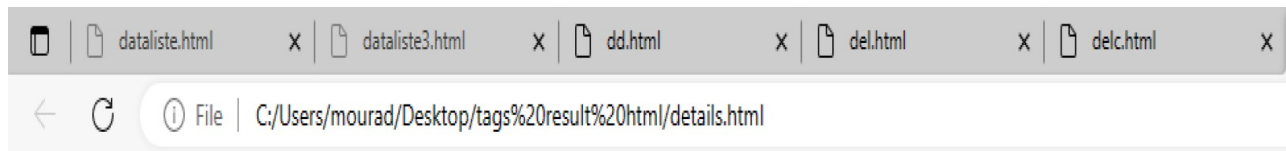
posuere elit. </p>
</details>
Results:

In this example, the <details> tag creates a disclosure widget with a button labeled "Click here to view more information".
The <summary> tag is used to specify the text that appears on the button. When the user clicks on the button, the <p> tag containing the additional information is revealed.
 The <details> tag can also be styled with CSS to customize the appearance of the disclosure widget.
For example, you can change the color and size of the summary button, add borders or shadows, or change the font of the text.
It's important to note that the <details> tag is not supported in all browsers,

particularly older versions of Internet Explorer.

In these cases, the content will still be displayed, but without the disclosure widget.

To ensure that your content is accessible to all users, you may want to provide an alternative way to display the hidden content, such as by using a separate page or modal window.

What is The Tags <dfn> In The HTML?

The HTML <dfn> tag is used to define a term that is going to be used in a document.

It stands for "Definition" and is typically used to indicate the first occurrence of a term in a document, such as a glossary or index.

When the <dfn> tag is used, the term is usually highlighted in some way, such as bold or italic text, to make it stand out from the surrounding text.

The tag can also be used in conjunction with the <abbr> tag to provide an abbreviation for the term.

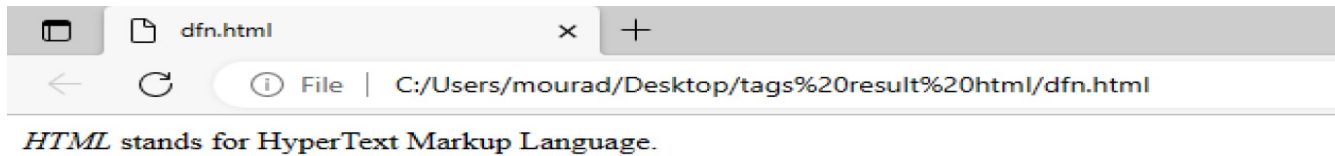Here's an example of how the <dfn> tag can be used in HTML:

<p>
   The <dfn>World Wide Web</dfn> is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the internet.
</p>

Result:

dfn.html   ✕   +

← ⟳   ⓘ File | C:/Users/mourad/Desktop/tags%20result%20html/dfn.html

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.

In this example, the term "World Wide Web" is being defined using the <dfn> tag. When rendered in a browser, the term may appear in bold or italic text, depending on the styling applied to the tag.

What Is The Tags <dialog> In The HTML ?

The HTML <dialog> tag is used to create a dialog box or modal window that appears on top of the current page.
Dialog boxes are typically used to display important messages, confirmations, or other interactive content that requires user attention.
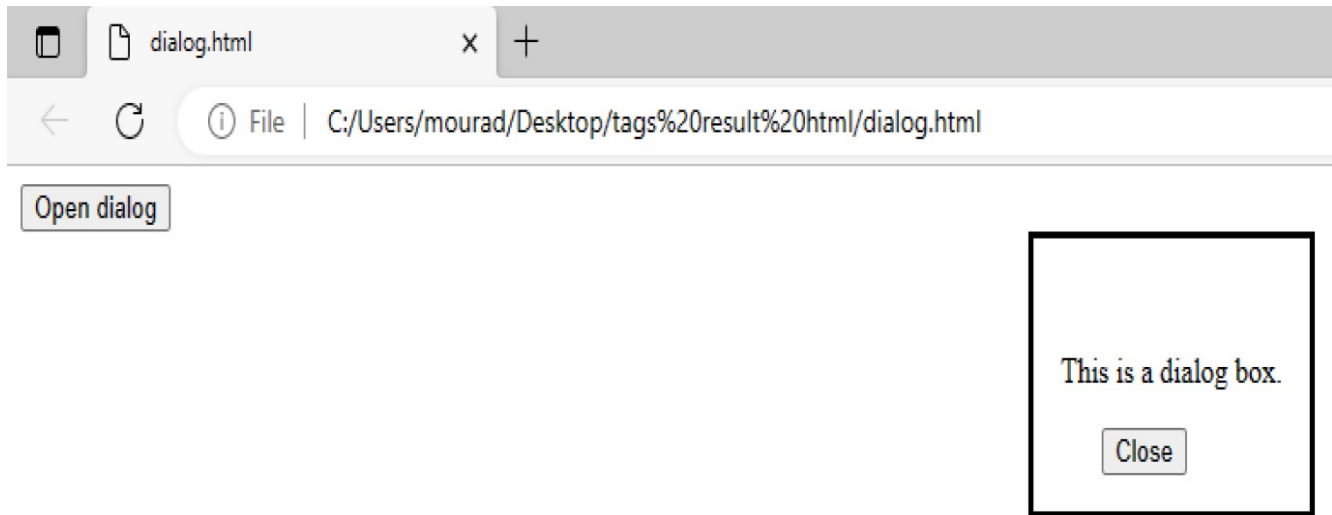Here is an example of how to use the <dialog> tag:

```
<button onclick="document.getElementById('dialog').show()">Open dialog</button>

  <dialog id="dialog">
    <p>This is a dialog box.</p>
    <button
onclick="document.getElementById('dialog').close()">
Close  </button>
</dialog>
```

Result:

In this example, a button is used to open the dialog box.

The <dialog> tag contains the content to be displayed in the dialog box, including a message and a button to close the dialog.

The id attribute is used to identify the dialog box, so that it can be referenced by JavaScript.

The show() method is used to display the dialog box when the button is clicked.

The close() method is used to close the dialog box when the user clicks the "Close" button.

The <dialog> tag can also be styled with CSS to customize the appearance of the dialog box.

For example, you can change the size and position of the dialog box, add borders or shadows, or change the font of the text.

It's important to note that the <dialog> tag is not supported in all browsers, particularly older versions of Internet Explorer.

In these cases, the content will still be displayed, but without the dialog box or modal window.

To ensure that your content is accessible to all users, you may want to provide an alternative way to display the content, such as by using a separate page or a traditional popup window.
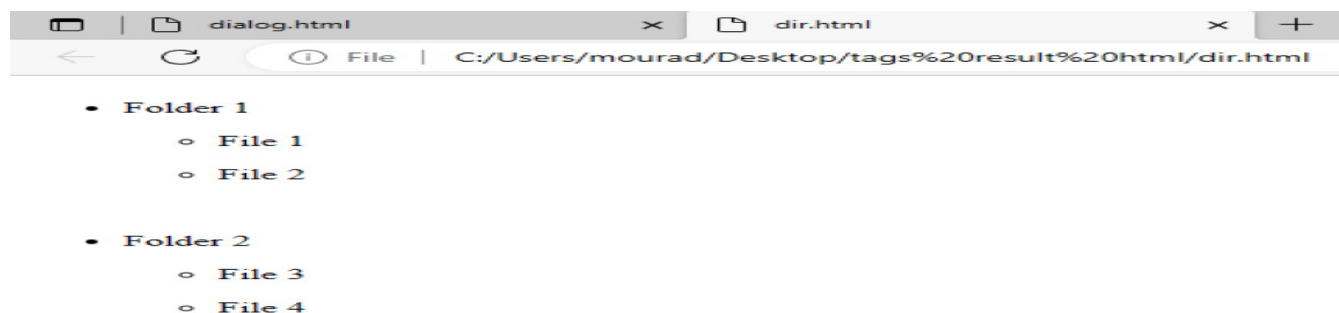
What Is The Tags <ul> In The HTML?

The <ul> tag was used in older versions of HTML to define a directory list, but it has been deprecated and is no longer supported in modern web browsers.
The recommended way to create a directory list now is to use an unordered list (<ul>) or an ordered list (<ol>) along with list item elements (<li>).
Here's an example of how to create a directory list using an unordered list:

```
<ul>
     <li>Folder 1
      <ul>
        <li>File 1</li>
        <li>File 2</li>
      </ul>
    </li>
    <li>Folder 2
      <ul>
        <li>File 3</li>
        <li>File 4</li>
      </ul>
    </li>
</ul>
```

Result:

This will create a directory list with two folders, each containing two files.

What Is The Tags <div> In The HTML ?

The HTML <div> tag is used to create a container element that is used to group other HTML elements together.

It does not represent anything specific, but it is a way to group related elements together so that they can be styled and manipulated as a single unit.

The syntax for the <div> tag is as follows:

```
<div>
    <!-- Content goes here -->
</div>
```

The <div> tag can also have attributes, which can be used to provide additional information about the container.

For example:

```
<div class="container" id="main-content">
    <!-- Content goes here -->
</div>
```

In this example, the class attribute is used to specify a CSS class that can be used to style the container, and the id attribute is used to provide a unique identifier for the container, which can be used for scripting or linking purposes.

Overall, the <div> tag is a versatile and commonly used element in HTML, and it is an important building block for creating complex web pages and applications.

What Is The Tags <dl> In The HTML?

The HTML <dl> tag is used to create a definition list, which is a list of terms and their corresponding definitions.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with the <dt> and <dd> tags, which are used to define the term and definition respectively.

Here is an example of how the <dl> tag is used:
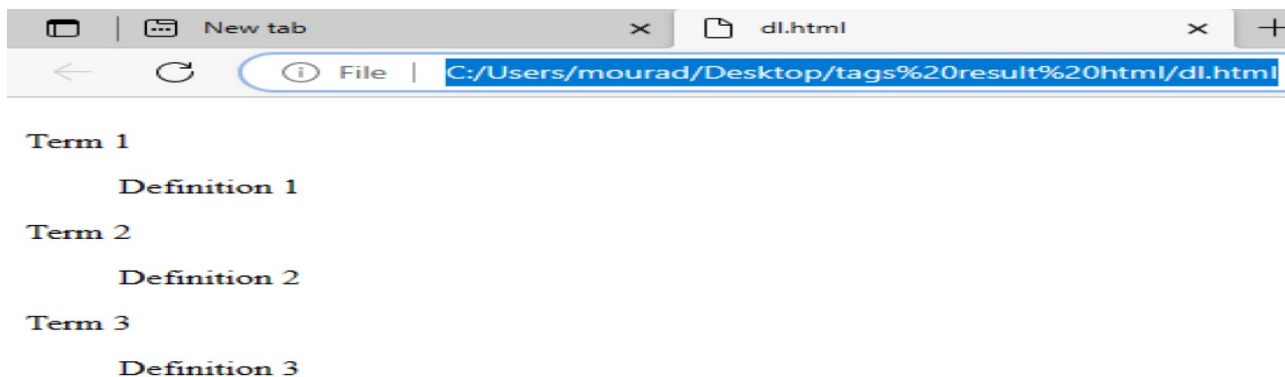
```
<dl>
    <dt>Term 1</dt>
    <dd>Definition 1</dd>
```

```
    <dt>Term 2</dt>
    <dd>Definition 2</dd>
    <dt>Term 3</dt>
    <dd>Definition 3</dd>
</dl>
```

Result:

In this example, the <dt> tag is used to define the terms, while the <dd> tag is used to define the corresponding definitions.

Each term is followed by its definition, and the list of terms and definitions is contained within the <dl> tag.

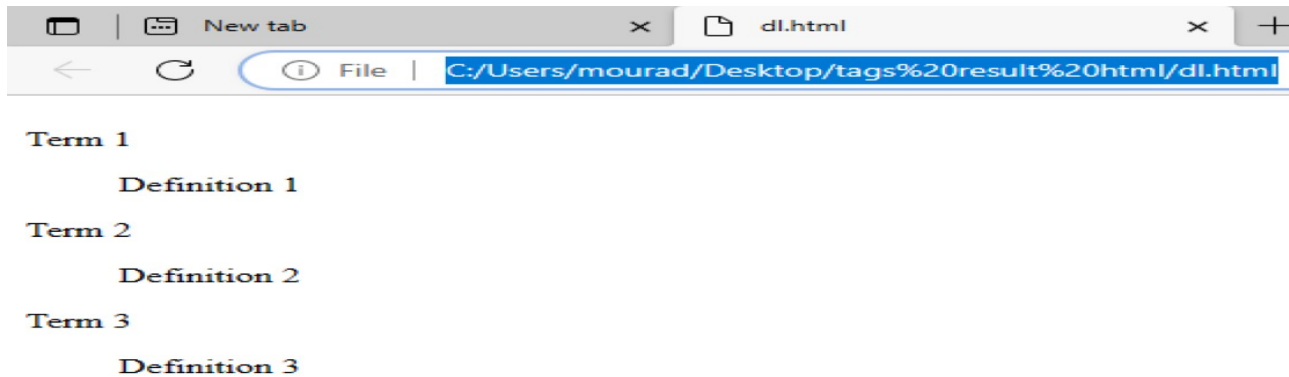The <dl> tag can also have attributes, which can be used to provide additional information about the list.

For example:

```
<dl class="glossary">
    <dt>Term 1</dt>
    <dd>Definition 1</dd>
    <dt>Term 2</dt>
    <dd>Definition 2</dd>
    <dt>Term 3</dt>
    <dd>Definition 3</dd>
</dl>
```

Result:

In this example, the class attribute is used to specify a CSS class that can be used to style the definition list.

Overall, the <dl> tag is a useful element for creating organized lists of terms and definitions, and it is commonly used in glossaries, dictionaries, and other similar content.

What Is The Tags <dt> In The HTML?

The HTML <dt> tag is used to define a term (or name) in a description list.
It is used in conjunction with the <dd> tag, which defines the description of the term.
Here's an example of how the <dt> tag can be used in HTML:
<dl>
   <dt>HTML</dt>
   <dd>HyperText Markup Language is used to create and structure content on the web.</dd>
   <dt>CSS</dt>
   <dd>Cascading Style Sheets is used to add styles,layouts, and visual effects to HTML content.</dd>

    <dt>JavaScript</dt>
    <dd>JavaScript is a programming language used to create interactive and
dynamic web pages.</dd>
</dl>
Result:

In this example, the <dl> tag is used to create a description list, and the <dt> tag is
used to define the terms (HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) in the list.
The <dd> tag is used to define the description of each term.
    When the above code is rendered in a web browser, it will display as:
HTML: HyperText Markup Language is used to create and structure content on
the web.
CSS: Cascading Style Sheets is used to add styles, layouts, and visual effects to
HTML content.
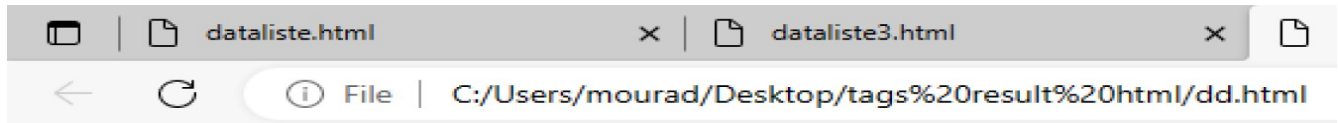JavaScript: JavaScript is a programming language used to create interactive and
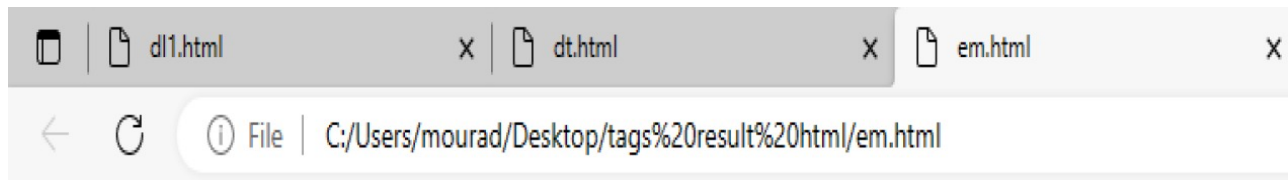dynamic web pages.

What Is The Tag In The HTML ?

The HTML tag is used to indicate emphasis in text. It typically renders the enclosed text in italics.

Here's an example of how the tag can be used in HTML:

 <p>He really enjoys playing guitar.</p>

Result:

In this example, the word "really" is emphasized using the <em> tag.
 When the above code is rendered in a web browser, it will display as:
 He really enjoys playing guitar.
Note that the actual rendering of the text will depend on the web browser and the user's settings. By default, most web browsers will render emphasized text in italics, but the exact styling can be customized using CSS.

What Is The Tags <embed> In The HTML ?

The HTML <embed> tag is used to embed external content such as multimedia files like images, audio, video, and other non-HTML documents like PDF, Word, or Excel documents directly into an HTML document.

The basic syntax for the <embed> tag is as follows:

```
<embed src="url" type="media-type">
```
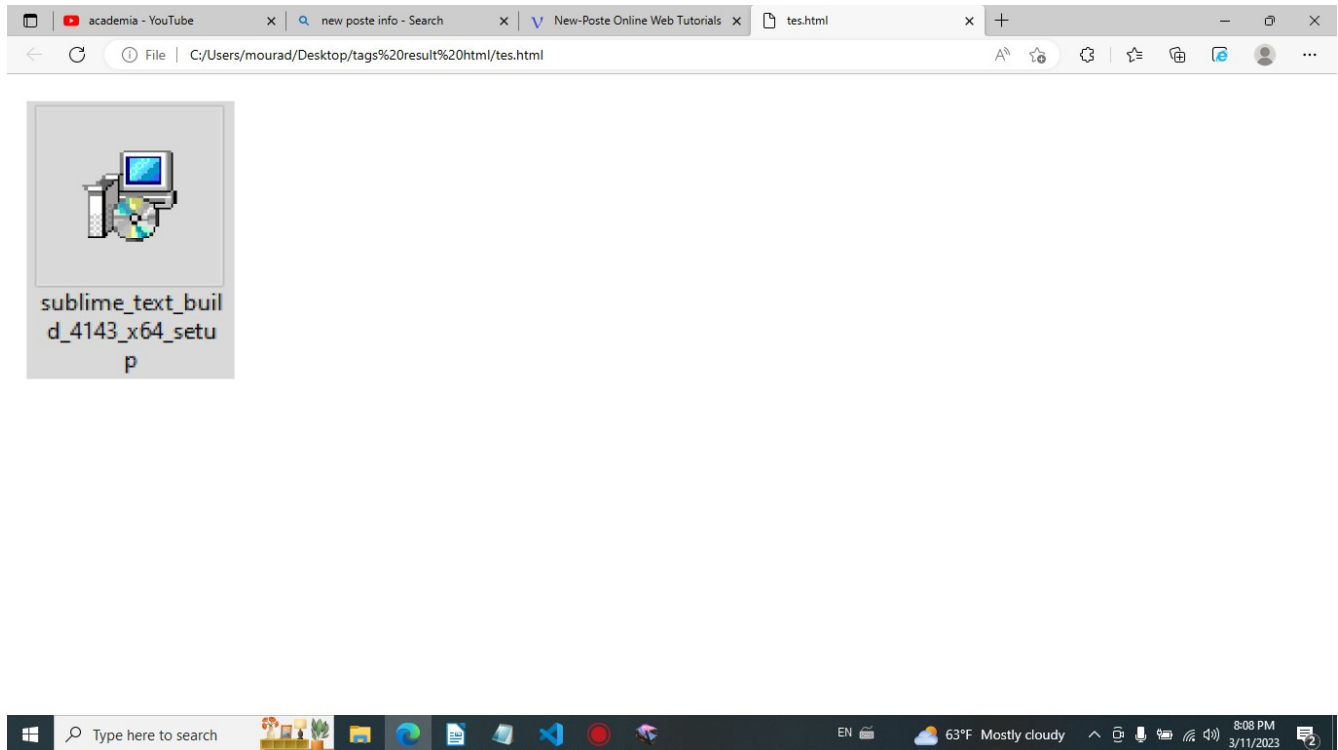
The "src" attribute specifies the URL of the file that you want to embed, and the "type" attribute specifies the MIME type of the content you are embedding.

Here's an example of how to use the <embed> tag to embed an image:

```
<embed src="exemple.png" type="image/jpeg">
Result:
```


that the <embed> tag is not supported in HTML5. Instead, you can use the <object> tag to embed multimedia files and other external content in HTML5.

What Is The Tags <fieldset> *In The HTML?*

The HTML <fieldset> tag is used to group related form controls within a web form.

It is often used in combination with the <legend> tag, which is used to provide a caption or title for the fieldset.

The basic syntax for the <fieldset> tag is as follows:

<fieldset>
   <legend>Fieldset Title</legend>

```
    <!-- form controls go here -->
</fieldset>
```

Result:

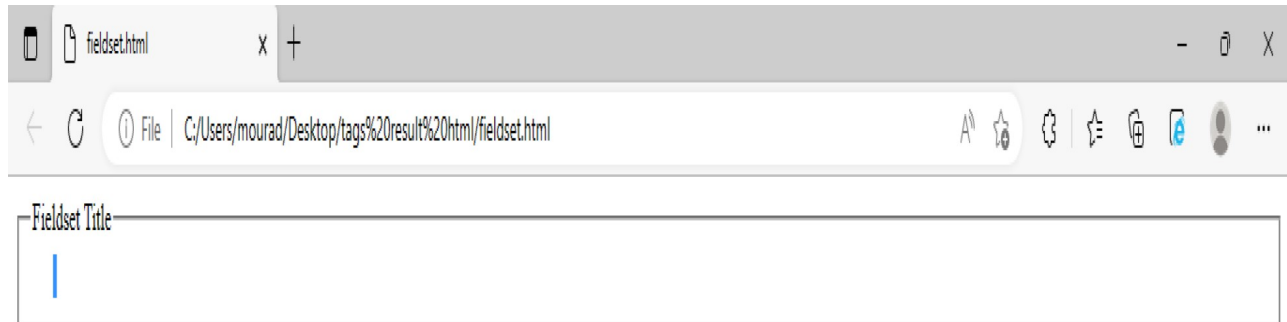Here's an example of how to use the <fieldset> tag to group a set of radio buttons within a web form:

```
<form>
   <fieldset>
      <legend>Gender</legend>
      <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">
Male<br>
      <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">
Female<br>
      <input type="radio" name="gender" value="other">
Other<br>
   </fieldset>
</form>
```
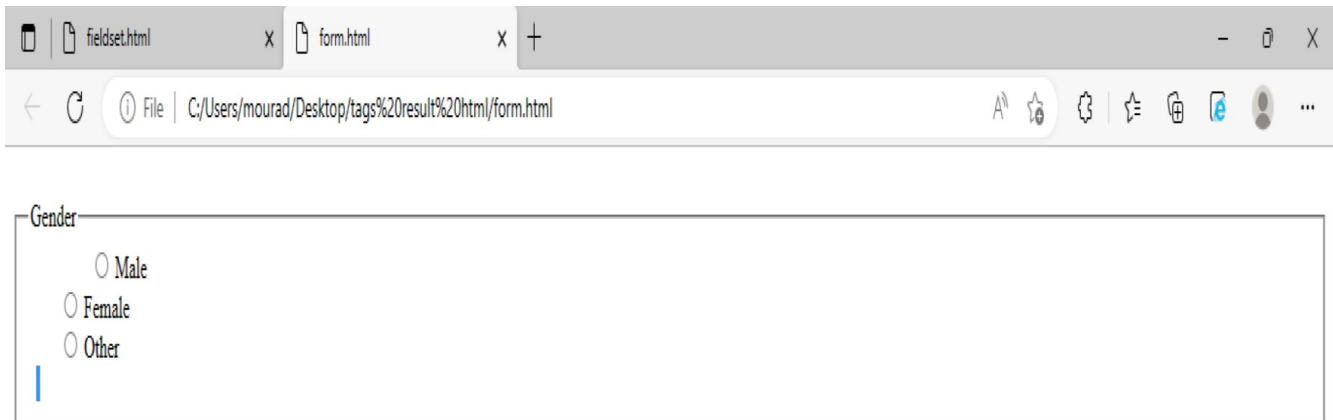
Result:

In this example, the <fieldset> tag is used to group the radio buttons for the "gender" field, and the <legend> tag is used to provide a title for the fieldset. This helps to organize the form and make it more accessible for users who rely on assistive technologies.

Some common attributes for the <fieldset> tag include:

"disabled" : disables all form controls within the fieldset

"form"   : specifies the form to which the fieldset belongs

"name"   : specifies a name for the fieldset (useful for scripting purposes)

What Is The Tags <figcaption> In The HTML?

The HTML <figcaption> tag is used to define a caption or legend for a <figure> element. The <figure> element is used to represent images, illustrations, diagrams, videos, and other graphical content on a web page.

The <figcaption> element should be placed immediately after the <figure> element and its content should describe the content of the <figure> element.

The caption can be a short description, a title, or any other relevant information about the content of the <figure> element.

Here's an example of how to use the <figure> and <figcaption> elements in HTML:

```
<figure>
    <img src="image.jpg" alt="An image">
```

<figcaption>A beautiful sunset over the mountains</figcaption>
</figure>
Result:

A beautiful Game mouse
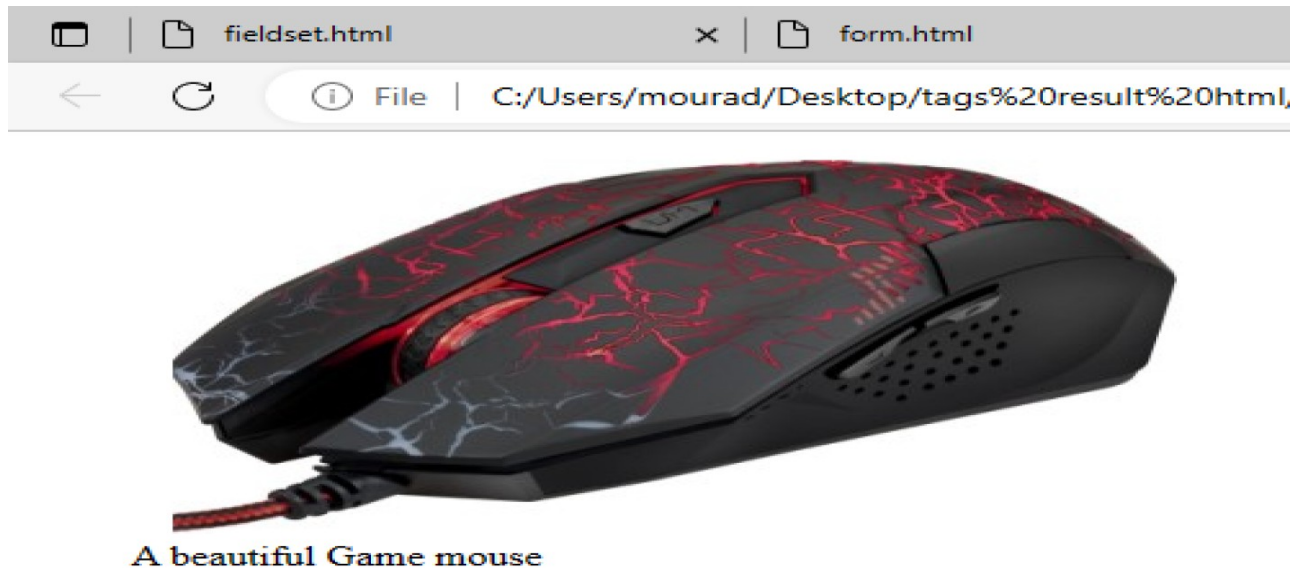
In this example, the <figure> element contains an <img> element with an image source and an alt attribute.

The <figcaption> element provides a caption for the image.

When this code is rendered in a web browser, the image and its caption will be displayed together, with the caption appearing below the image.

What Is The Tags <figure> In The HTML?

The HTML <figure> tag is used to encapsulate media content, such as images, videos, diagrams, illustrations, and other types of graphics, along with their corresponding captions.

It is a semantic element that defines a self-contained block of content that should be considered as a single unit.

The <figure> tag is often used in conjunction with the <figcaption> tag, which is used to provide a caption or description of the content inside the <figure> element.

Here is an example of how to use the <figure> tag:

<figure>

   <img src="example.jpg" alt="An example image">

   <figcaption>This is an example image.</figcaption>

</figure>

Result:
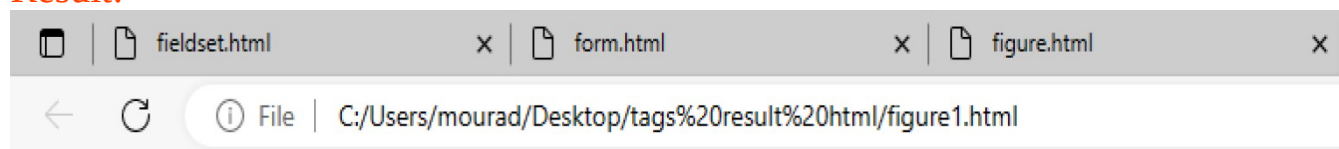
This is an example image.

In this example, the <figure> tag is used to encapsulate an image, and the <figcaption> tag is used to provide a caption for the image.

It's important to note that the <figure> tag should be used for content that is related and requires a caption or description. It should not be used for decorative images or content that does not require any additional information.

What Is The Tags In The HTML?

The HTML tag was used in older versions of HTML to specify the font face, size, and color of text.
However, it has been deprecated in favor of using Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to style text.
Here is an example of how the tag used to be used:
This text is styled with the font tag.
Result:

In this example, the <font> tag is used to specify that the text should be displayed in the Arial font, with a font size of 4 and a color of red.
However, using the <font> tag is no longer considered best practice, as it can lead to inconsistent and difficult-to-maintain code.
Instead, developers are encouraged to use CSS to style text, which provides much greater control over the appearance of text and is easier to maintain.
For example, the same styling applied using CSS would look like this:

This text is styled with CSS.

Result:

In this example, the <span> tag is used to group together the text that is being styled with CSS.
The style attribute is used to specify the font family, font size, and color of the text, which is much more flexible and easier to modify than using the <font> tag.

What Is The Tags <footer> In The HTML ?

The HTML <footer> tag represents the footer section of a web page or a section within a page.
It typically contains information about the author, copyright information, contact details, and other related information.
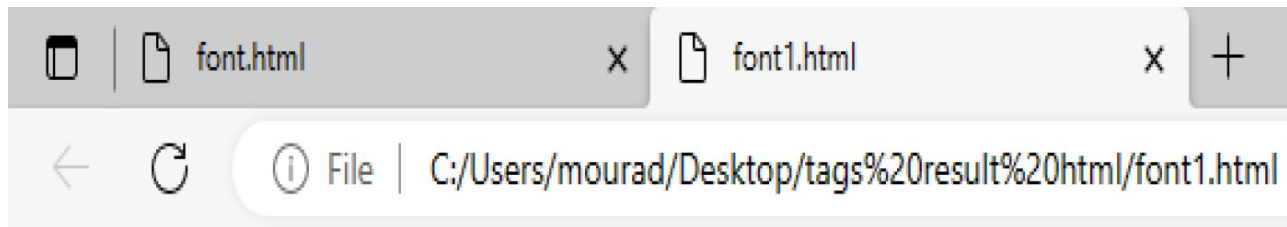
This text is styled with CSS.

The <footer> tag is often used in conjunction with other HTML tags such as <header>, <nav>, and <section> to create a semantic structure for a web page.
Here is an example of how the <footer> tag can be used:
<footer>
   <p>© 2023 Example Company. All rights reserved.</p>
   <p>Contact us at example@email.com</p>
</footer>
Result:

© 2023 Example Company. All rights reserved.

Contact us at example@email.com

The <footer> tag can also contain other HTML tags such as <ul>, <li>, <a>, and <div>, to create more complex structures.

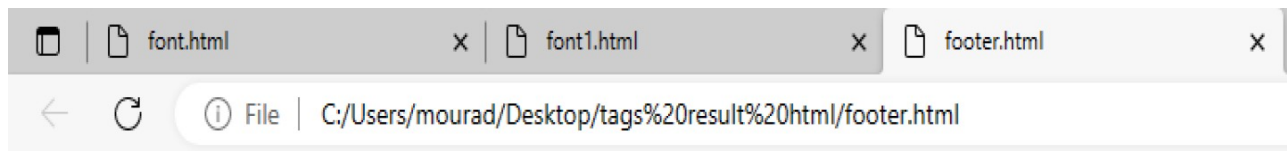It is important to note that the <footer> tag should only be used to represent the footer section of a page or a section within a page.

It should not be used to create a footer navigation or other types of content that are not related to the footer of the page.

For those types of content, other HTML tags such as <nav>, <ul>, and <li> should be used instead.

What is The Tags <form> In The HTML?

The HTML <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

A form can contain various input elements such as text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

Here's an example of how to use the <form> tag:

```
<form action="submit-form.php" method="post">
    <label for="name">Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br>
    <label for="email">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br>
```

    `<label for="message">Message:</label>`
    `<textarea id="message" name="message"></textarea><br>`
    `<input type="submit" value="Submit">`
`</form>`

Result:

In this example, the `<form>` tag has two attributes: action and method.
The action attribute specifies where the form data will be sent when the form is submitted. In this case, it will be sent to "submit-form.php".
The method attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used for submitting the form. In this case, it will be sent using the HTTP POST method.
Inside the `<form>` tag, we have various input elements such as text fields, email fields, and a textarea for user input.
Finally, we have a submit button which will submit the form data to the URL specified in the action attribute when clicked.

What Is The Tags <frame> In The HTML?

The HTML <frame> tag is an older HTML element that is used to create a frame within a web page.

A frame allows multiple web pages to be displayed within a single browser window.

The <frame> tag has been deprecated in HTML5, which means that it is no longer recommended for use in modern web development.

Instead, developers are encouraged to use more modern HTML elements and techniques, such as the <iframe> tag, to achieve similar functionality.

Here is an example of how the <frame> tag can be used:

<frameset cols="25%,75%">

   <frame src="menu.html">

   <frame src="content.html">

</frameset>

Result:
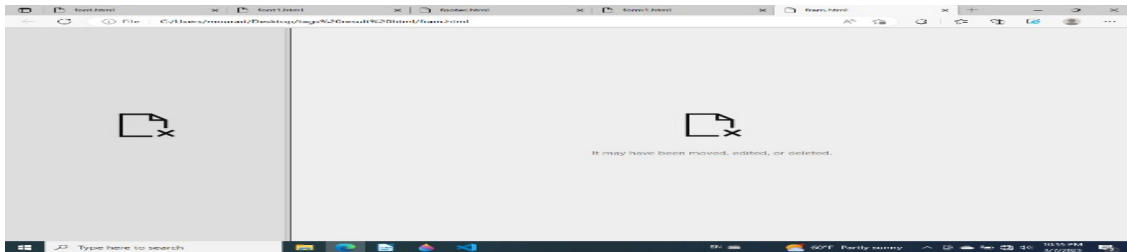
In this example, the <frameset> element is used to define the layout of the frames. The cols attribute is used to specify the width of each frame as a percentage of the total width of the frameset.

Within the <frameset> element, two <frame> elements are used to define the content of each frame.

The src attribute is used to specify the URL of the web page to be displayed within the frame.

Again, while the <frame> tag may still be supported by some web browsers, it is no longer recommended for use in modern web development.

What is The Tags <frameset> In The HTML?

The HTML <frameset> tag is used to create a frame-based layout on a web page. It is typically used in conjunction with the <frame> tag to create multiple sections of a web page that can each display different content.

Here's an example of how the <frameset> tag might be used:

<frameset cols="25%,75%">
        <frame src="blog.html">
        <frame src="cart.html">
 </frameset>

Result:
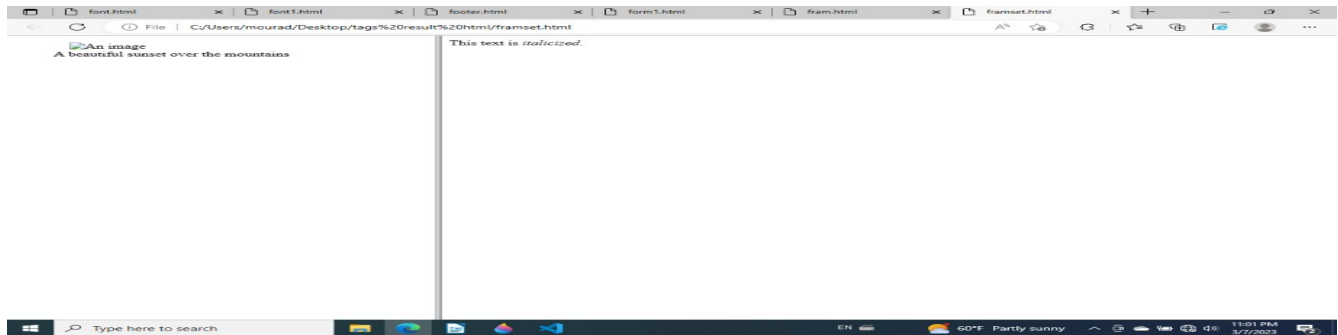
In this example, the <frameset> tag specifies that the page should be split into two columns, with the left column taking up 25% of the width and the right column taking up 75% of the width. The <frame> tag is used to specify the content that should be displayed in each frame.

It's worth noting that the use of frames and framesets has fallen out of favor in recent years, as they can present usability and accessibility issues.

Instead, web developers tend to use other layout techniques, such as CSS and JavaScript, to achieve similar effects.

What Is The Tags <h1> to <h6> In The HTML ?

The HTML <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define six different levels of headings in a web page, with <h1> being the most important and <h6> being the least important.

Here is an example of how the <h1> to <h6> tags can be used:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Web Page</h1>
    <p>This is some introductory text.</p>
    <h2>Section 1</h2>
    <p>This is some content in section 1.</p>
    <h3>Subsection 1.1</h3>
    <p>This is some content in subsection 1.1.</p>
    <h3>Subsection 1.2</h3>
    <p>This is some content in subsection 1.2.</p>
    <h2>Section 2</h2>
    <p>This is some content in section 2.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Result:
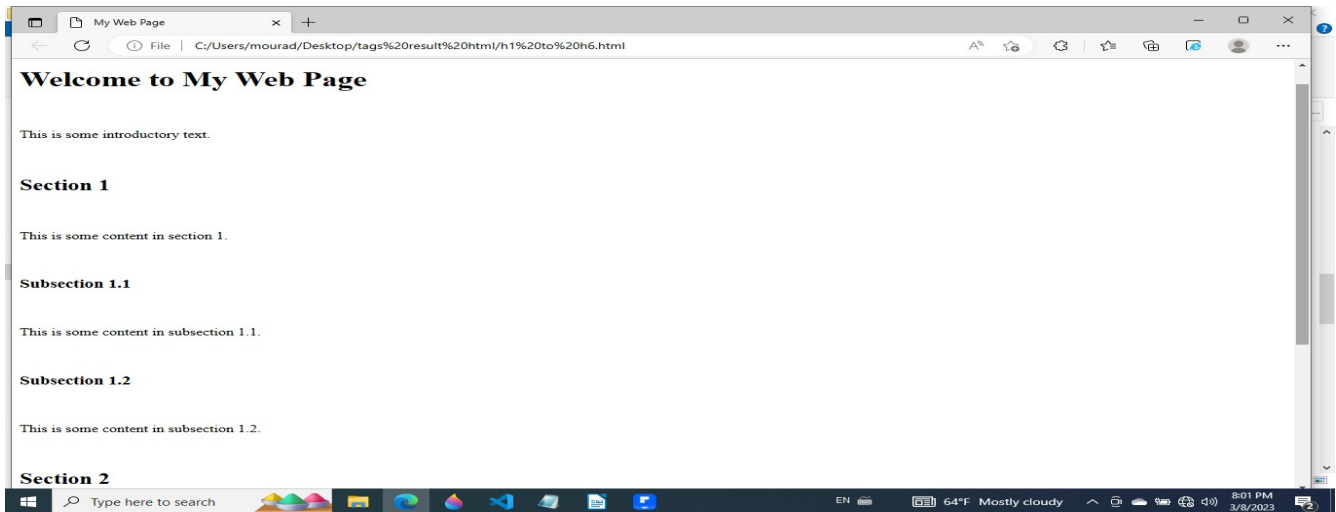
Example:
<h1>Heading Level 1</h1>
<h2>Heading Level 2</h2>
<h3>Heading Level 3</h3>
<h4>Heading Level 4</h4>
<h5>Heading Level 5</h5>
<h6>Heading Level 6</h6>

Result:

In this example, six different levels of headings are defined, each with its own tag.

The text inside each tag will be displayed as a heading with the appropriate level of importance, with <h1> being the most important and <h6> being the least important.
It is important to use headings appropriately and semantically.
Headings should be used to structure the content of a web page and provide a hierarchy of information.
The most important headings should be used sparingly, and lower-level headings should be used to break up the content into sections.
It is also important to use CSS to style the headings appropriately and consistently with the design of the web page.

What Is The Tags <head> In The HTML?

The <head> tag is used to define the header section of an HTML document, which contains information about the document that is not displayed on the web page itself.
It typically includes metadata, such as the document title, links to external stylesheets or scripts, and other data that may be useful to web browsers, search engines, and other software.
    Here's an example of how the <head> tag is used:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
   <head>
    <title>NEW-POSTE</title>
     <meta name="description" content="This is        an example HTML document.">
     <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
   </head>
   <body>
     <h1>Welcome to my website!</h1>
     <p>This is some example text.</p>
```

```
  </body>
 </html>
```

Results:

In this example, the <head> tag contains three elements:
 the <title> tag, which specifies the document title that appears in the browser's title bar or tab; the <meta> tag, which provides metadata about the document (in this case, a description); and the <link> tag, which links to an external stylesheet that defines the document's styles.
The rest of the document is contained within the <html> tags, but outside of the <head> tags.

What Is The Tags <header> In The HTML ?

The HTML <header> tag is a semantic tag used to define a container for introductory or navigational content at the top of a web page, section, or article. The content inside the <header> tag typically includes headings, logos, navigation menus, search bars, and other elements that provide context or help users navigate the page.
Here's an example of how the <header> tag might be used:
<header>

```
      <h1>My Website</h1>
      <nav>
       <ul>
         <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
       </ul>
      </nav>
</header>
```

Results:

In this example, the <header> tag contains a heading (represented by the <h1> tag) and a navigation menu (represented by the <nav> tag and its child elements).
This content is typically placed at the top of the page and can be used to provide users with quick access to important information or features.
It's worth noting that the <header> tag is not the only way to create a header for a web page or section.
Other techniques, such as using CSS to style a <div> element, can achieve similar results. However, the <header> tag is a good choice for structuring content semantically and improving accessibility for users and search engines.

What Is The Tags <hr> In The HTML?

The HTML <hr> tag is used to insert a horizontal line or divider in a web page.
It is a self-closing tag, which means that it does not have a closing tag.
Here is an example of how the <hr> tag can be used:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to my web page</h1>
    <p>This is the content of my web page.</p>
    <hr>
    <p>This is some more content.</p>
  </body>
</html>
Result:
```
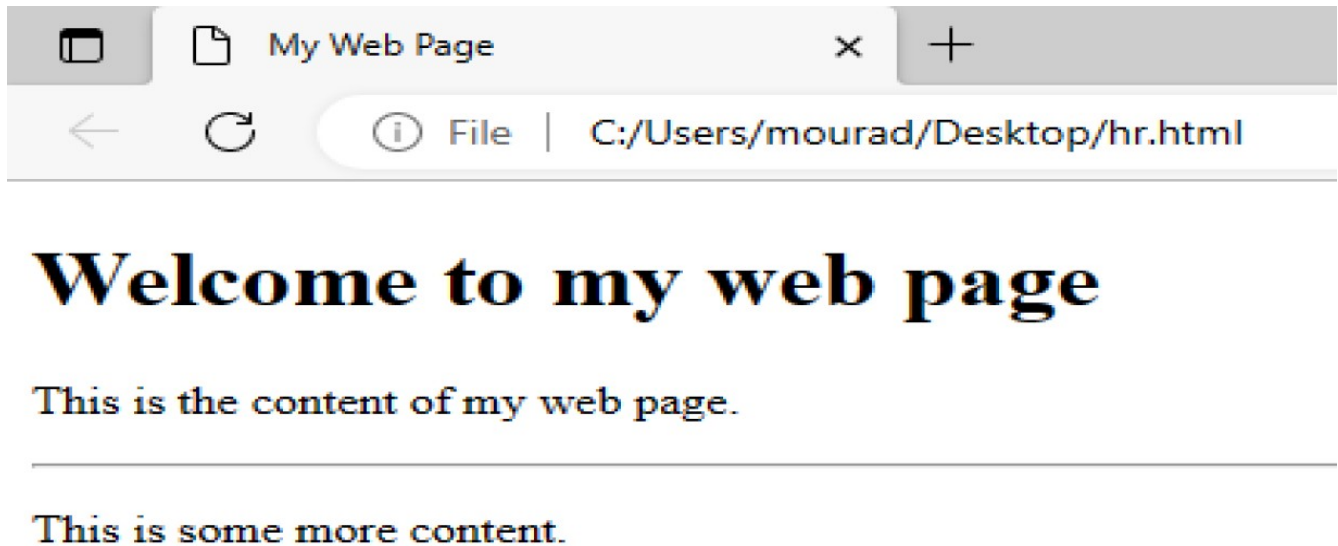
In this example, the <hr> tag is used to insert a horizontal line between two paragraphs of text.

The <hr> tag has a few attributes that can be used to control its appearance, including size, width, color, and align.

For example, the following code would create a thicker, red horizontal line that is aligned to the center of the page:

```
<hr size="10" width="50%" color="red" align="center">
```

Result:

```
hr2.html          ×    +
d/Desktop/hr2.html                    A⁰  ☆
```

It is important to use the <hr> tag appropriately and sparingly, as too many horizontal lines can make a web page look cluttered and difficult to read.
It is also important to use CSS to style the horizontal lines consistently with the design of the web page.

What Is Tags <html> In The HTML ?

The `<html>` tag is used to define the beginning and end of an HTML document.
 It is the root element of an HTML page and contains all the other HTML elements, including the `<head>` and `<body>` sections.
The `<html>` tag is always the first tag in an HTML document and is written as follows:

<html>
   <!-- HTML code here -->
</html>

The opening `<html>` tag should always be followed by the `<head>` section, which contains metadata and other information about the document, and the `<body>` section, which contains the visible content of the document.
Here's an example of an HTML document with the basic structure!

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>NEW-POSTE</title>
    </head>
      <body>
        <h1>Welcome to NEW-POSTE</h1>
        <p>This is My WebSite.</p>
      </body>
</html>
```

Results:

Note that the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration should be included before the <html> tag to indicate that the document is an HTML5 document.

What Is The Tags < i> In The HTML?

The HTML <i> tag is used to apply italic formatting to text.
The italic text is typically rendered in a font that is slanted to the right, although the exact appearance may vary depending on the browser and operating system being used.
Here is an example of how the <i> tag can be used:
<p>This text is <i>italicized</i>.</p>
Result:

This text is *italicized*.
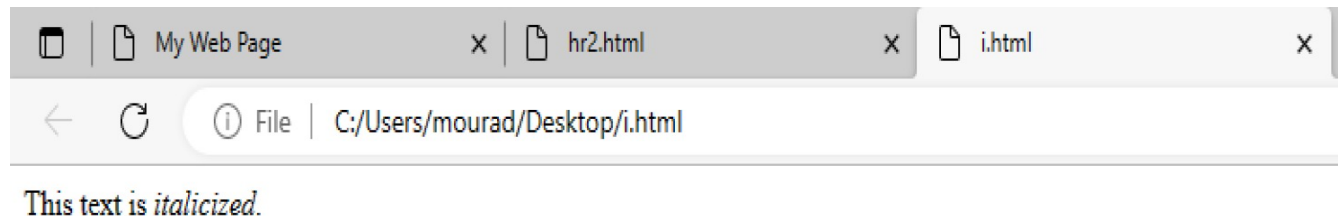
In this example, the word "italicized" is wrapped in an <i> tag, which causes it to be rendered in an italic font.
It is important to note that the <i> tag is a presentational tag, which means that it is used to control the appearance of text rather than to provide semantic meaning.
For this reason, it is generally recommended to use other tags, such as <em> or <strong>, to apply emphasis to text that has semantic importance, rather than using the <i> tag.
In HTML5, the <i> tag has been deprecated in favor of the <em> and <cite> tags, which provide more semantic meaning.
However, the <i> tag is still widely used in legacy code and may be supported by older browsers.

What Is The Tags <ifram> In The HTML?

The HTML <iframe> tag is used to embed a webpage or another document within the current HTML document.
The contents of the <iframe> tag are displayed within a rectangular frame on the web page, allowing users to view content from other sources without leaving the current page.
Here is an example of how to use the <iframe> tag in HTML:

    <iframe src="www.new-poste.info"></iframe>
Result:
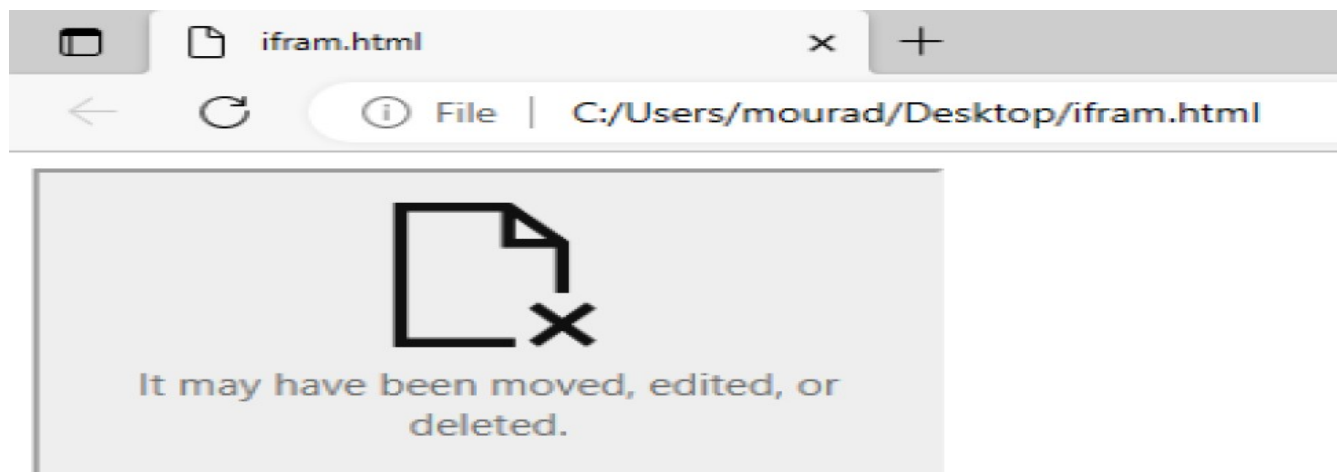
The "src" attribute specifies the URL of the document to be embedded.
 Other optional attributes can be used to control the size, scrolling, and other properties of the iframe.
Note that using iframes can pose security risks, so it's important to ensure that the content being embedded is trustworthy and comes from a reliable source.
Additionally, some web browsers and ad-blockers may block iframes by default, so it's important to test the behavior of iframes on different platforms and devices before deploying them on a website.

What Is The Tags <img> In The HTML?

The HTML <img> tag is used to insert images into an HTML document.
The <img> tag is an empty tag, which means that it does not have a closing tag.
Here is an example of how the <img> tag can be used:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>New Poste</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>New Poste Info</h1>
    <img src="new-poste.png" alt="An example image">
  </body>
</html>
```

Result:

In this example, an image is inserted into an HTML document using the <img>

tag.

The src attribute specifies the URL of the image file, while the alt attribute provides alternative text that can be used if the image cannot be displayed or if the user is using a screen reader.

It is important to note that images should be sized appropriately and compressed for the web to ensure that web pages load quickly and do not consume excessive bandwidth.

The <img> tag also supports several other attributes, such as width, height, border, and style, which can be used to control the appearance and behavior of the image. Additionally, modern web design often uses techniques such as responsive images and lazy loading to provide a more optimized and flexible image experience.

What is The Tags <input> In The HTML?

The HTML <input> tag is used to create interactive form controls that allow users to enter data, make selections, and perform other actions.

The <input> tag is a self-closing tag, which means that it does not have a closing tag.

Here are some examples of how the <input> tag can be used:

Text input:

```
<form>
    <label for="name">Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
</form>
```

Result:

In this example, a text input field is created using the <input> tag with a type attribute of "text".
The id and name attributes provide a unique identifier and name for the input field, which can be used to retrieve the value of the field when the form is submitted.
Checkbox:
<form>
      <label for="subscribe">Subscribe to our newsletter:</label>
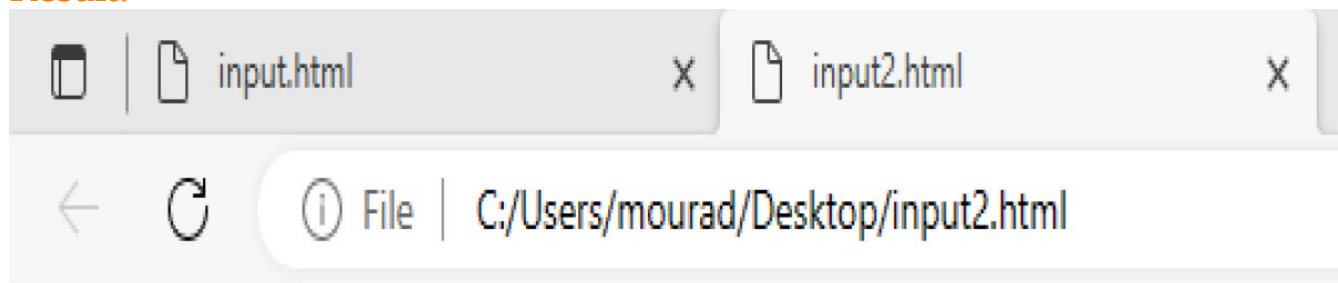   <input type="checkbox" id="subscribe" name="subscribe" checked>
</form>
Result:

In this example, a checkbox input field is created using the <input> tag with a type attribute of "checkbox".
The checked attribute is used to specify that the checkbox should be selected by default.
Radio buttons:

```
<form>
     <label for="option1">Option 1</label>
     <input type="radio" id="option1" name="options" value="1">
     <label for="option2">Option 2</label>
     <input type="radio" id="option2" name="options" value="2">
</form>
```

Result:
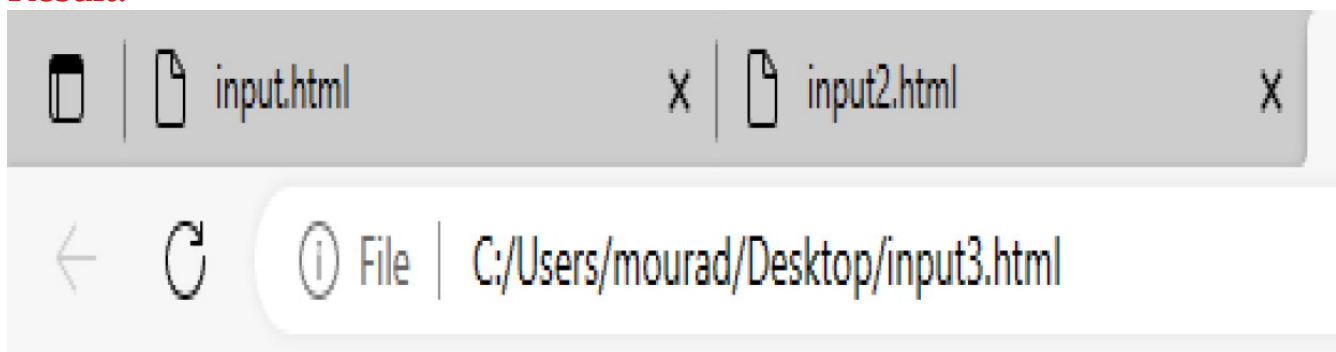
In this example, two radio button input fields are created using the <input> tag with a type attribute of "radio".

The name attribute is used to group the radio buttons together, while the value attribute is used to specify the value that should be submitted if the radio button is selected.

The <input> tag supports several other attributes, such as required, placeholder, disabled, and readonly, which can be used to control the behavior and appearance

of the form control.

Additionally, the <input> tag can be used with several other type values, such as "password", "submit", "reset", "file", "date", and "range", to create different types of form controls.

What Is The Tags <ins> In The HTML?

The HTML <ins> tag is used to mark up text that has been inserted into a document or that has changed from the original content.

The <ins> tag usually displays the marked-up text as underlined, but the actual appearance can be modified using CSS.

Here is an example of how the <ins> tag can be used:

<p>The quick brown fox <ins>jumped</ins> over the lazy dog.</p>

Result:
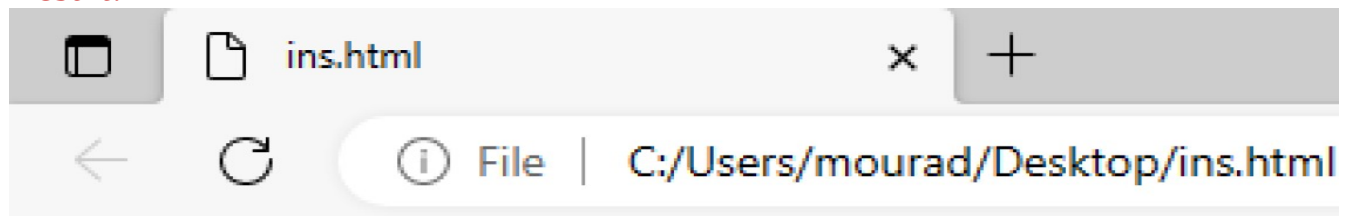
In this example, the word "jumped" is marked up using the <ins> tag to indicate that it has been inserted into the text.

The <ins> tag can also be used with the datetime attribute to provide additional information about when the change was made.

For example:

<p>

The document was last updated on <time datetime="2023-03-02T10:30:00">March 2, 2023 at 10:30am</time>.

</p>

<p>

The quick brown fox <ins datetime="2023-03-01T15:45:00">jumped</ins> over the lazy dog on March 1, 2023 at 3:45pm.

</p>

Result:
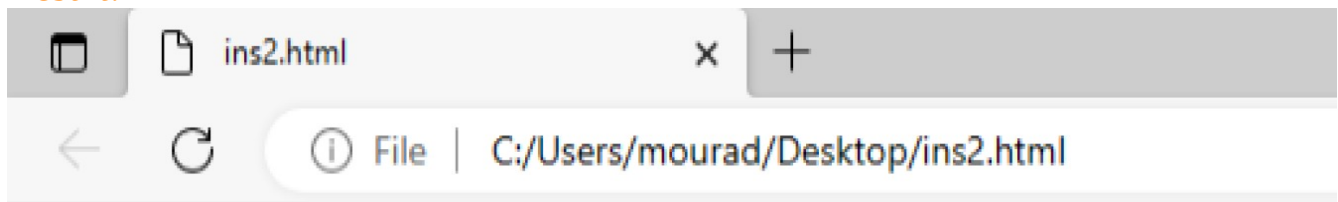
The document was last updated on March 2, 2023 at 10:30am.

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog on March 1, 2023 at 3:45pm.

In this example, the first <time> tag is used to provide the date and time that the entire document was last updated.

The second <ins> tag includes a datetime attribute to indicate when the change was made.

It is important to note that the <ins> tag should be used judiciously and only when there is a clear need to indicate inserted or changed text.

Overuse of the <ins> tag can make the text difficult to read and detract from the overall readability of the document.

What is The Tags <kdb> In The HTML?

The HTML <kdb> tag is used to indicate user input, typically in a computer program or command-line interface.
The text within the <kdb> tag is usually displayed in a monospace font and may be styled with a box or border to visually distinguish it from other content.
Here is an example of how the <kdb> tag can be used:

<p>

   To list the contents of a directory, type <kbd>ls</kbd> at the command   prompt.

 </p>

Result:

kdb.html   X   kdb2.html   X   +

File | C:/Users/mourad/Desktop/kdb2.html
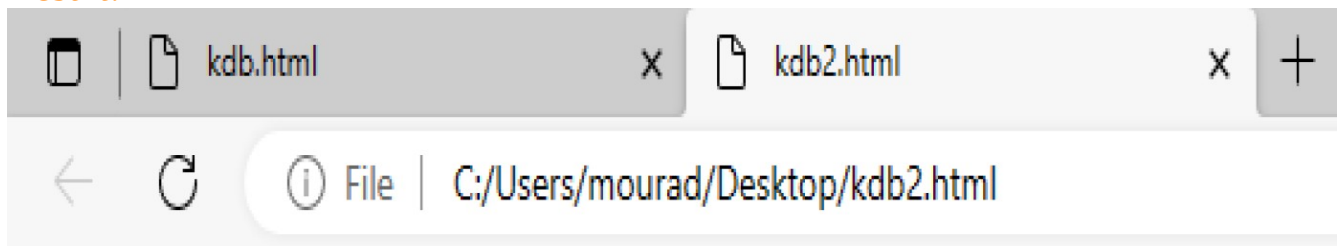
To list the contents of a directory, type ls at the command prompt.

In this example, the word "ls" is marked up using the <kbd> tag to indicate that it represents user input.

The <kbd> tag is often used in conjunction with other tags, such as <code> and <pre>, to create blocks of code or command-line output.

For example:

<pre><code>
```
$ echo "Hello, world!"
Hello, world!
```
</code></pre>
<p>To run the above script, save it to a file and then type <kbd>./hello.sh</kbd> at the command prompt.</p>

Result:


```
$ echo "Hello, world!"
Hello, world!
```
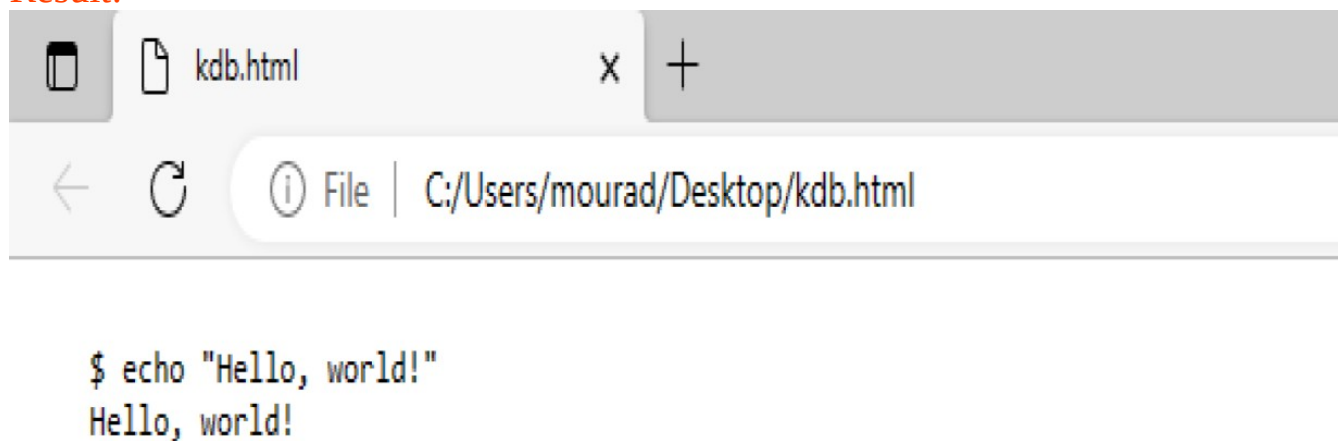
To run the above script, save it to a file and then type ./hello.sh at the command prompt.

In this example, the <pre> and <code> tags are used to create a block of code that includes both the command and its output.

The <kbd> tag is then used to mark up the user input.
It is important to note that the <kbd> tag should be used sparingly and only when there is a clear need to indicate user input.
Overuse of the <kbd> tag can make the text difficult to read and detract from the overall readability of the document.

What Is The Tags <label> In The HTML?

The HTML <label> tag is used to associate a label with a form control, such as an <input> element.
The label text is typically displayed adjacent to or above the form control and provides a description of what the control is for.
Here is an example of how the <label> tag can be used:
<label for="username">Username:</label>
<input type="text" id="username" name="username">
Result:

In this example, the <label> tag is used to provide a label for the <input> element.

The for attribute of the \<label\> tag is set to the id attribute of the \<input\> element, which associates the label with the form control.
When the user clicks on the label, the focus is moved to the associated form control, making it easier to interact with the form.
The \<label\> tag can also be used to group related form controls together, such as a group of radio buttons.
For example:

```
<fieldset>
    <legend>Gender:</legend>
    <label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">
Male</label>
    <label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">
Female</label>
    <label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="other">
Other</label>
</fieldset>
```

Result:

In this example, the <legend> tag provides a title for the fieldset, and each <label> tag is used to associate a label with a radio button.

The use of the <label> tag makes it easier for users to interact with the form, as they can click on the label to select the corresponding radio button.

It is important to note that the <label> tag should be used for all form controls, as it makes the form more accessible and easier to use.

Additionally, the use of the for attribute ensures that the label is associated with the correct form control, even if the order of the HTML elements is changed.

What Is the Tags \<legend\> In The HTML?

The HTML \<legend\> tag is used to define a caption or a title for a \<fieldset\> element, which is a container for grouping related form controls.
The \<legend\> tag should be placed immediately after the opening \<fieldset\> tag and before any form controls that are within the fieldset.
Here's an example of how the \<legend\> tag can be used:

```
<fieldset>
      <legend>Personal Information</legend>
      <label for="name">Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="name"
name="name"><br><br>
      <label for="email">Email:</label>
      <input type="email" id="email"
name="email"><br><br>
</fieldset>
```

Result:

In this example, the \<legend\> tag is used to provide a title for the fieldset that contains the form controls for entering personal information.
The text "Personal Information" will be displayed above the form controls within the fieldset.

It's important to use the <legend> tag to provide context and organization for your form controls, especially for users who rely on assistive technologies like screen readers to navigate your webpage.

What Is The Tags <li> In The HTML?

The HTML <li> tag is used to define a list item in an ordered or unordered list.
The <li> tag should be placed between the opening and closing tags of the <ul> or <ol> tag, which define unordered and ordered lists, respectively.
Here's an example of how the <li> tag can be used:

```
<ul>
     <li>Item 1</li>
     <li>Item 2</li>
     <li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

Result:

In this example, the <li> tag is used to define three list items in an unordered list.

The text "Item 1", "Item 2", and "Item 3" will each be displayed on a separate line with a bullet point before each one.

The <li> tag can also be used in nested lists to create sub-lists within a list item. Here's an example of a nested list:

```
<ul>
     <li>Item 1</li>
     <li>Item 2
      <ul>
        <li>Sub-item 1</li>
        <li>Sub-item 2</li>
      </ul>
     </li>
     <li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

Result:

In this example, the second list item contains a nested unordered list with two sub-

items. The text "Sub-item 1" and "Sub-item 2" will each be displayed on a separate line with a bullet point before each one, indented to the right of "Item 2". The <li> tag is an important element for creating well-organized and readable lists on your web page.

What Is The Tags <link> In The HTML?

The HTML <link> tag is used to link to external resources, such as stylesheets, scripts, icons, and other documents.
The <link> tag should be placed in the <head> section of your HTML document.
Here's an example of how the <link> tag can be used to link to a stylesheet:
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
In this example, the <link> tag is used to link to an external stylesheet named "styles.css".
The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document, which in this case is a stylesheet.
The type attribute specifies the type of the linked document, which in this case is a text/css stylesheet.
The href attribute specifies the URL of the linked document.
The <link> tag can also be used to link to other types of external resources, such as scripts, icons, and documents.
Here's an example of how the <link> tag can be used to link to an icon:
<head>
    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="new-poste.png">
</head>
Result:

In this example, the <link> tag is used to link to an external icon named "new-poste.png".

The rel attribute specifies that the linked document is an icon.

The type attribute specifies the type of the linked document, which in this case is a PNG image.

The href attribute specifies the URL of the linked document.

The <link> tag is an important element for linking to external resources and optimizing your web page's performance and appearance.

What Is The Tags <main> In The HTML ?

The HTML <main> tag is used to define the main content area of a web page.

The <main> tag should contain the primary content of the page, excluding any content that appears in the header, footer, or sidebars.

Here's an example of how the <main> tag can be used:

```
<body>
    <header>
      <h1>New-Poste</h1>
      <nav>
```

```
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </header>
  <main>
    <h2>Welcome to New-Poste!</h2>
    <p>This is the main content area of my web page.</p>
    <p>Here, I'll share information about my products, services,
or      other topics related to my website.</p>
  </main>
  <footer>
    <p>&copy; 2023 New-Poste. All rights reserved.</p>
  </footer>
</body>
```

Result:

THE BIG BOOK OF THE TAGS HTML

In this example, the <main> tag is used to contain the primary content of the web page, which includes a heading, a couple of paragraphs of text, and potentially other elements such as images, videos, or lists.

By using the <main> tag, it helps improve the accessibility and structure of the web page for both human visitors and search engines.

It also helps web developers and designers to create a more semantic and readable markup for their web pages.

What Is The Tags <map> In The HTML ?

The HTML <map> tag is used in conjunction with the <area> tag to create an image map on a web page.

An image map allows you to define clickable areas on an image, where each area can link to a different page or perform a different action.

Here's an example of how the <map> tag can be used:

```
<img src="map.png" alt="Map of the World"
usemap="#worldmap">
<map name="worldmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,100,100"
href="northamerica.html" alt="North America">
  <area shape="circle" coords="200,200,50" href="europe.html"
alt="Europe">
  <area shape="poly" coords="300,100,400,200,200,300"
href="asia.html" alt="Asia">
</map>
```

In this example, an image of a map is displayed using the <img> tag.
The usemap attribute specifies the name of the map, which is defined using the <map> tag.
The <area> tag is used to define clickable areas on the image.
The shape attribute specifies the shape of the area, which can be "rect" for a rectangle, "circle" for a circle, "poly" for a polygon, or "default" for the entire image.
The coords attribute specifies the coordinates of the area, which depend on the shape.
The href attribute specifies the URL of the page to link to when the area is clicked.
The alt attribute specifies alternative text for the area, which is displayed if the image cannot be loaded or if the user is using a screen reader.
By using the <map> tag, you can create interactive and engaging image maps on your web page, which can enhance the user experience and increase the accessibility of your content.

What Is The Tags <mark> In The HTML?

The HTML <mark> tag is used to highlight or emphasize text on a web page. The text enclosed within the <mark> tag is typically displayed with a yellow background by default, but the style can be modified with CSS.
Here's an example of how the <mark> tag can be used:

<p>
    The <mark>HTML</mark> tag is used to markup content on a web page.
</p>
Result:

In this example, the word "HTML" is highlighted using the <mark> tag, which can help draw the reader's attention to the keyword or important information.

The <mark> tag is often used in combination with other tags such as or <em> to provide additional emphasis or meaning to the highlighted text. Here's an example:

<p>
    The <mark>HTML</mark> tag is used to markup content on a web page .
 </p>

Result:

In this example, the word "HTML" is not only highlighted, but it's also displayed in bold text, which provides even more emphasis and importance to the keyword. It's important to note that the <mark> tag should not be used to highlight text for aesthetic purposes only.
It should be used sparingly and with a clear purpose, to avoid making the web page appear cluttered or difficult to read.

What is The Tags <meta> In The HTML ?

The HTML <meta> tag is used to provide metadata about a web page, which is information about the page that is not displayed to the user but is used by search engines, browsers, and other web services.
Here's an example of how the <meta> tag can be used:

```
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="description" content="This is my website about cooking and baking.">
    <meta name="keywords" content="cooking, baking, recipes, food">
    <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
    <title>My Cooking and Baking Website</title>
</head>
```

Result:

In this example, the <meta> tag is used to provide several pieces of metadata

about the web page.

The charset attribute specifies the character encoding used on the web page, which is important for internationalization and accessibility.

The name attribute is used to define the type of metadata, such as the page description, keywords, or author name.

The content attribute provides the actual metadata value, such as the page description text or a list of keywords.

Other attributes that can be used with the <meta> tag include http-equiv to specify HTTP headers, property to define Open Graph metadata for social sharing, and viewport to control the layout and scaling of the web page on mobile devices.

By using the <meta> tag, you can provide important information about your web page to search engines, which can help improve your page ranking and visibility in search results.

It can also provide useful information to users who may be using assistive technologies or browser plugins to access and interact with your web page.

What is The Tags <meter> In The HTML ?

The HTML <meter> tag is used to define a scalar measurement within a known range, or a gauge.

The <meter> tag is used to visually display the measurement as a gauge or progress bar.

The value attribute defines the current value of the gauge and the min and max attributes define the minimum and maximum values of the gauge respectively.

Here's an example of how the <meter> tag can be used:

<p>Please rate your experience on our website:</p>

<meter value="8" min="0" max="10">8 out of 10</meter>

Result:

meter.html   ✕   +

←   C   ⓘ File | C:/Users/mourad/Desktop/ta

Please rate your experience on our website:

In this example, the <meter> tag is used to display a rating of 8 out of 10.
The value attribute is set to 8, the min attribute is set to 0, and the max attribute is set to 10.
The text "8 out of 10" is displayed inside the gauge to provide additional context and information to the user.
The appearance of the gauge can be customized with CSS to match the design and style of the web page.
Here's an example of CSS styling for the <meter> tag:

```css
meter {
    width: 300px;
    height: 20px;
    background-color: #eee;
    border-radius: 10px;
}
meter::-webkit-meter-bar {
  background-color: #eee;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
meter::-webkit-meter-optimum-value {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
meter::-webkit-meter-suboptimum-value {
  background-color: #FFC107;
```

```
    border-radius: 10px;
  }
  meter::-webkit-meter-even-less-good-value {
    background-color: #F44336;
    border-radius: 10px ;
  }
```

In this example, the appearance of the <meter> tag is customized with CSS to include a rounded border, a gray background, and different colored segments for the optimum, suboptimum, and less good values.

The <meter> tag can be used to provide a visual representation of a measurement or progress indicator, which can help users understand and interact with the content on the web page.

It's often used in conjunction with other interactive elements such as sliders, buttons, and forms.

What Is The Tags <nav> In The HTML ?

The HTML <nav> tag is used to define a section of a web page that contains navigation links that allow users to move between different sections or pages of a website.

The <nav> tag is used to group together a set of navigation links, such as a menu, a list of categories, or a set of links to related pages.

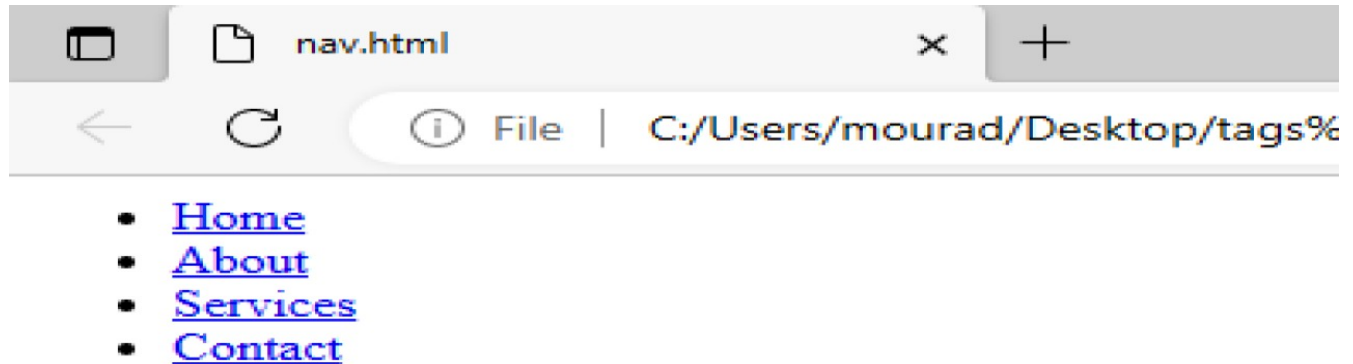Here's an example of how the <nav> tag can be used:

```html
<nav>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="/">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="/about">About</a></li>
      <li><a href="/services">Services</a></li>
      <li><a href="/contact">Contact</a></li>
```

```
        </ul>
</nav>
```

Result:

In this example, the <nav> tag is used to group together a set of navigation links represented by an unordered list (<ul>) of list items (<li>) with links (<a>) to various pages of the website.

The navigation links are typically styled with CSS to provide visual cues to the user and make it easy to identify the active link or the current page.

The <nav> tag can be used to provide a clear and accessible navigation structure to a web page, which can help users find and access the content they need.

It's also an important element for search engine optimization, as it provides a clear indication of the structure and hierarchy of the website's content.

It's important to note that the <nav> tag should only be used for navigation links that are relevant to the current page or section of the website.

Links that are not related to navigation should be placed outside the <nav> tag in their own appropriate HTML element, such as <div> or <section>.

What Is The Tags <noframes> In The HTML ?

The HTML <noframes> tag is a deprecated tag that was used to provide a fallback content for web browsers that do not support frames.

Frames were a way to divide a web page into multiple sections or windows, each with its own content, and were commonly used in the early days of the web.
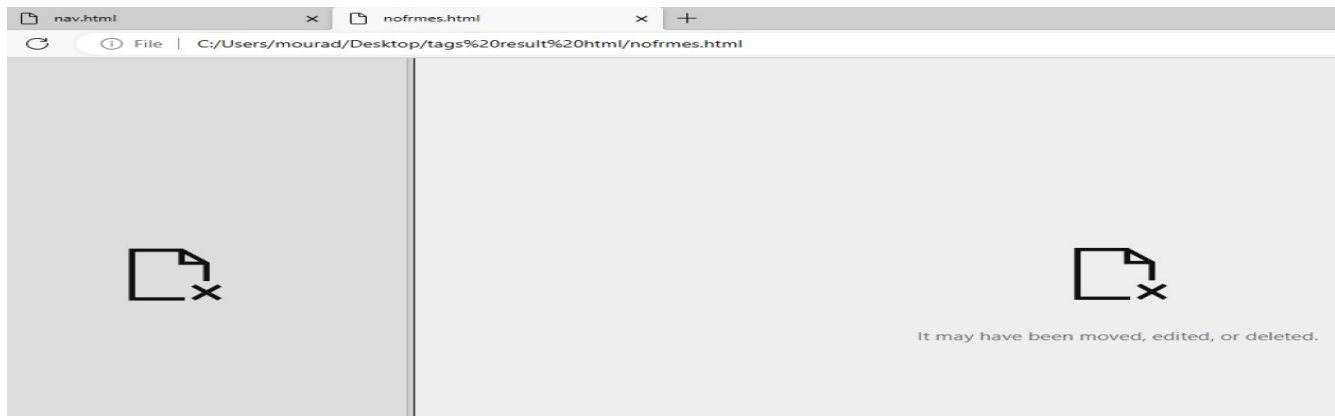
The <noframes> tag was used to provide alternative content to users who were using a browser that didn't support frames.

This content would be displayed instead of the frameset, allowing users to still access the content of the website.

Here's an example of how the <noframes> tag can be used:

```
<frameset cols="25%, 75%">
      <frame src="menu.html">
      <frame src="content.html">
      <noframes>
        <p>This website requires a browser that supports frames.</p>
        <p>Please upgrade your browser to view this content.</p>
      </noframes>
   </frameset>
```


Result:

In this example, the <frameset> tag is used to define a frameset with two frames, one for a menu and one for the main content of the website.

The <noframes> tag is used to provide alternative content that will be displayed if the user's browser doesn't support frames.

It's important to note that frames are no longer commonly used in modern web development due to issues with accessibility, search engine optimization, and security.

As a result, the <noframes> tag is also considered deprecated and is no longer

recommended for use.

Instead, it's recommended to use modern web development techniques such as responsive design, AJAX, and server-side includes to create flexible and accessible web pages that work across all devices and browsers.

What Is The Tags <noscript> In The HTML ?

The HTML <noscript> tag is used to provide alternative content that should be displayed when a user's web browser does not support or has disabled scripting on a web page.

The content within the <noscript> tag is typically displayed to users who have disabled scripting or have a browser that does not support it, such as older or text-only browsers.

Here's an example of how the <noscript> tag can be used:

```
<script>
    document.write("This message is displayed using JavaScript.");
   </script>
   <noscript>
    <p>This website requires JavaScript to function properly.</p>
  </noscript>
```

Result:

In this example, the <script> tag is used to write a message to the web page using JavaScript.

The <noscript> tag is used to provide alternative content that will be displayed if the user's browser does not support JavaScript or has it disabled.

The alternative content in this case is a message that informs the user that the website requires JavaScript to function properly.

It's important to note that the content within the <noscript> tag is only displayed to users who do not have scripting enabled in their web browser.

Therefore, it's recommended to use the <noscript> tag to provide alternative content that is relevant and useful to users who do not have scripting enabled.

However, it's also important to ensure that the web page is still usable and accessible without scripting, as some users may choose to disable it for security or other reasons.

What Is The Tags <object> In The HTML ?

The HTML <object> tag is used to embed multimedia content such as images, videos, audio files, and other rich media formats into a web page.

The <object> tag provides a fallback mechanism that allows web developers to specify alternate content that will be displayed if the user's browser doesn't support

the embedded media type.

Here's an example of how the <object> tag can be used:
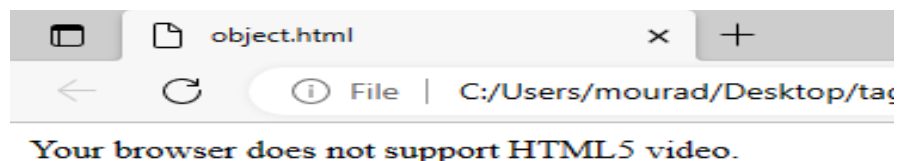
```
<object data="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
      <param name="movie" value="video.swf">
      <param name="flashvars" value="file=video.mp4">
      <p>Your browser does not support HTML5 video.</p>
</object>
```

Result:

In this example, the <object> tag is used to embed a video file in the MP4 format using the data attribute.

The type attribute specifies the media type, which is used by the browser to determine whether it can play the video natively or needs to use a plugin such as Flash.

The <param> tags provide additional parameters that are used by the browser to control the behavior of the embedded content.

The fallback content in this case is a paragraph that informs the user that their browser does not support HTML5 video.

It's important to note that the <object> tag has largely been superseded by the <video> and <audio> tags in HTML5, which provide native support for video and audio playback in modern web browsers.

However, the <object> tag is still useful for embedding other types of multimedia

content, such as interactive 3D graphics or animated SVGs, that may not be supported natively by all web browsers.

What Is The Tags <ol> In The HTML ?

The HTML <ol> tag is used to create ordered lists on a web page.
An ordered list is a list of items where each item is preceded by a number or letter that indicates its order in the list.
The <ol> tag is typically used in conjunction with the <li> tag, which is used to define each item in the list.
Here's an example of how the <ol> tag can be used:

```
<ol>
      <li>Item 1</li>
      <li>Item 2</li>
      <li>Item 3</li>
</ol>
```

Result:

In this example, the <ol> tag is used to define an ordered list with three items.
Each item is defined using the <li> tag, which is nested inside the <ol> tag.
 When the web page is rendered, each item in the list will be numbered sequentially, starting from 1.
The <ol> tag supports several attributes that can be used to control the appearance and behavior of the ordered list.

Some of the commonly used attributes include:

> type: Specifies the type of numbering used in the list, such as decimal, roman numerals, or letters.
> start: Specifies the starting number for the list.
> reversed: Specifies that the numbering should be in reverse order.

It's important to note that the <ol> tag should be used for lists where the order of the items is important.

If the order of the items is not important, then the <ul> tag should be used instead, which creates an unordered list with bullet points instead of numbers.

What is The Tags <optgroup> In The HTML ?

The HTML <optgroup> tag is used to group related options together in a select menu.

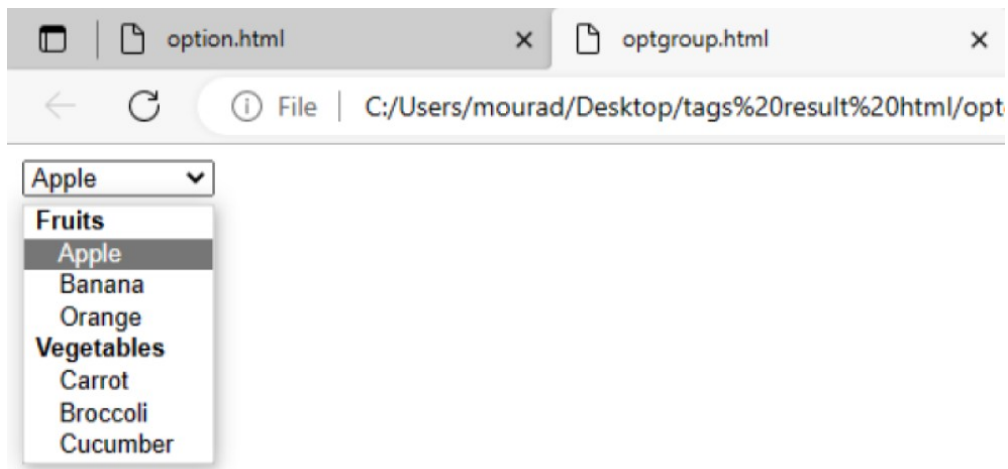A select menu is a dropdown list that allows the user to select one option from a list of options.

The <optgroup> tag is typically used in conjunction with the <option> tag, which is used to define each option in the select menu.

Here's an example of how the <optgroup> tag can be used:

```
<select>
    <optgroup label="Fruits">
      <option value="apple">Apple</option>
      <option value="banana">Banana</option>
      <option value="orange">Orange</option>
    </optgroup>
    <optgroup label="Vegetables">
      <option value="carrot">Carrot</option>
      <option value="broccoli">Broccoli</option>
      <option value="cucumber">Cucumber</option>
    </optgroup>
  </select>
```

Result:

In this example, the <select> tag is used to create a select menu with two groups of options: Fruits and Vegetables.

The <optgroup> tag is used to group the options together, and the label attribute is used to specify the name of the group.

Each option is defined using the <option> tag, which is nested inside the appropriate <optgroup> tag.

It's important to note that the <optgroup> tag is not supported by all web browsers, and may not be rendered as expected in older browsers.

In addition, it's important to use the <optgroup> tag sparingly and only when it makes sense to group related options together in the select menu.

If there are only a few options in the select menu, then grouping them may not be necessary and may add unnecessary complexity to the user interface.

What Is The Tags <option> In The HTML?

The HTML <option> tag is used to define an option in a select menu.
A select menu is a dropdown list that allows the user to select one option from a list of options.
The <option> tag is typically used in conjunction with the <select> tag, which is used to create the select menu.
Here's an example of how the <option> tag can be used:

```
<select>
     <option value="apple">Apple</option>
     <option value="banana">Banana</option>
     <option value="orange">Orange</option>
</select>
```
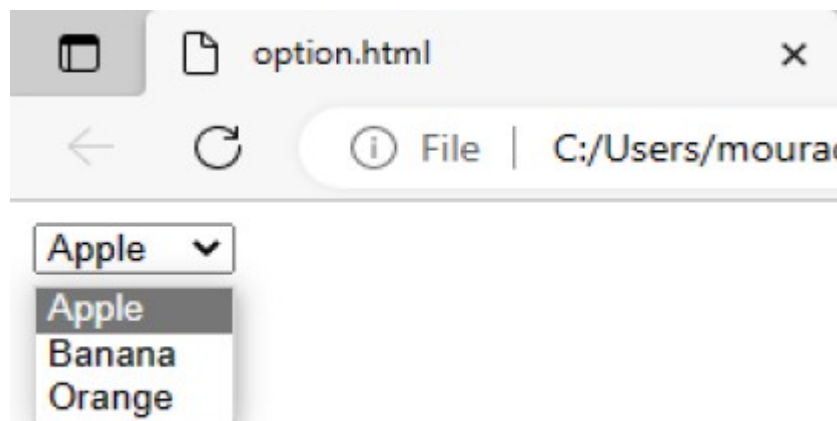
Result:

In this example, the <select> tag is used to create a select menu with three options: Apple, Banana, and Orange.
Each option is defined using the <option> tag, which is nested inside the <select> tag.
The value attribute is used to specify the value of the option that will be submitted when the form is submitted.
The text between the opening and closing <option> tags is what is displayed to the

user in the select menu.

The <option> tag supports several attributes that can be used to control the appearance and behavior of the option.

Some of the commonly used attributes include:

selected: Specifies that the option should be selected by default when the page loads.

disabled: Specifies that the option should be disabled and cannot be selected.

label: Specifies a label for the option that is different from the text that is displayed in the select menu.

It's important to note that the <option> tag should only be used in conjunction with the <select> tag, and that the <option> tag should always be nested inside the <select> tag.

Additionally, it's important to ensure that each option in the select menu has a unique value attribute, as this is what will be submitted when the form is submitted.

What Is The Tags <output> In The HTML?

The HTML <output> tag is used to represent the result of a calculation or user action in a form.

It is typically used in conjunction with other form elements such as <input>, <select>, and <button> to provide feedback to the user.

Here's an example of how the <output> tag can be used:

```
<form oninput="result.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
    <label for="a">Enter a number:</label>
    <input type="number" id="a" name="a" value="0">
    <br>
    <label for="b">Enter another number:</label>
    <input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="0">
    <br>
    <output name="result" for="a b"></output>
```
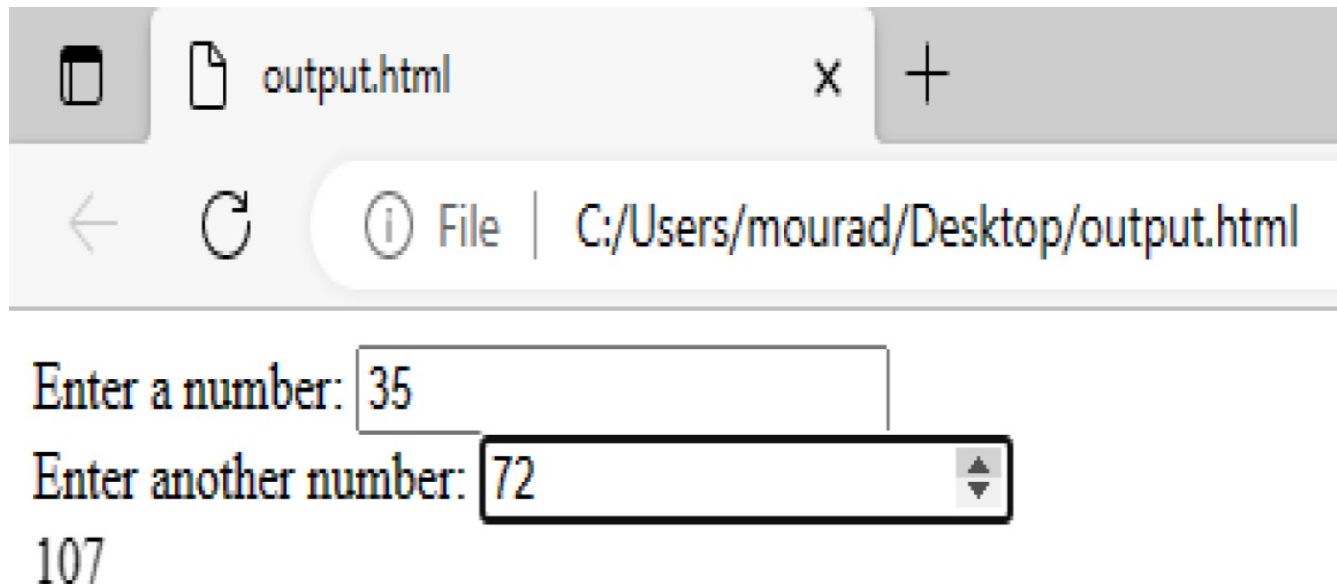
</form>

Result:

In this example, the <form> tag contains two <input> tags that allow the user to enter two numbers.

The oninput attribute is used to specify a JavaScript expression that calculates the sum of the two numbers, and the result is displayed using the <output> tag.

The name attribute is used to specify the name of the output, which can be used to reference the result in JavaScript code.

It's important to note that the <output> tag is not supported by all web browsers, and may not be rendered as expected in older browsers.

In addition, it's important to use the <output> tag appropriately and only when it makes sense to display the result of a calculation or user action.

If the result is not important or relevant to the user, then it may be better to provide feedback in a different way, such as using a message or alert box.

What Is The Tags <p> In The HTML?

The HTML <p> tag is used to define a paragraph of text.
It is a block-level element that is typically used to separate text into paragraphs or sections.
Here's an example of how the <p> tag can be used:
<p>This is the first paragraph of text.</p>
<p>This is the second paragraph of text.</p>
<p>This is the third paragraph of text.</p>
Result:

In this example, three separate paragraphs of text are defined using the <p> tag.
Each paragraph is enclosed in its own set of opening and closing <p> tags.
The <p> tag can be used to enclose any type of text, including headings, lists, and other elements.
It is commonly used in conjunction with other HTML elements to structure the

content of a web page.

It's important to note that the <p> tag should only be used to enclose text that is intended to be part of a paragraph.

It should not be used to create headings or other structural elements, as there are other HTML elements that are specifically designed for those purposes (such as the <h1> tag for headings).

What *Is* The tags <param> In The HTML ?

The HTML <param> tag is used to pass parameters to a plugin or applet that is embedded in a web page.

It is typically used in conjunction with the <object> tag to specify the parameters that are required by the plugin or applet.

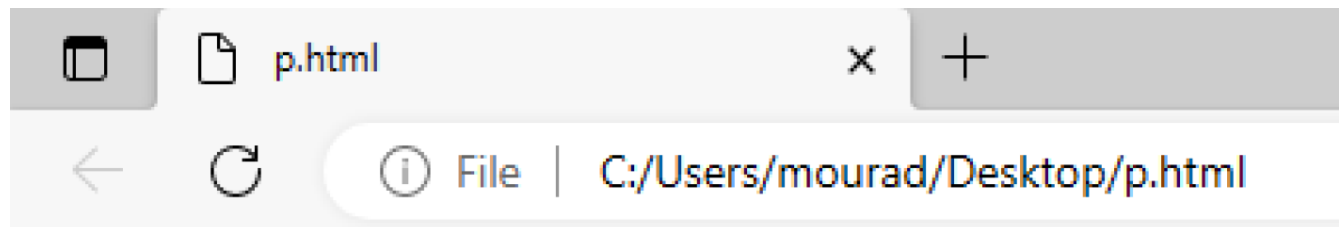Here's an example of how the <param> tag can be used:

```
<object data="example.swf" type="application/x-shockwave-flash">
    <param name="movie" value="example.swf">
    <param name="bgcolor" value="#ffffff">
    <param name="quality" value="high">
  </object>
```

Result:

In this example, an object tag is used to embed a Shockwave Flash (SWF) file in the web page.

The data attribute specifies the URL of the SWF file, and the type attribute

specifies the MIME type of the file.

The <param> tags are used to specify additional parameters that are required by the SWF file, such as the background color and the quality of the animation.

It's important to note that the <param> tag is only used in conjunction with the <object> tag, and is not used on its own.

In addition, the parameters that are passed using the <param> tag are specific to the plugin or applet that is being used, and may vary depending on the application.

What Is The Tags <picture> In The HTML ?
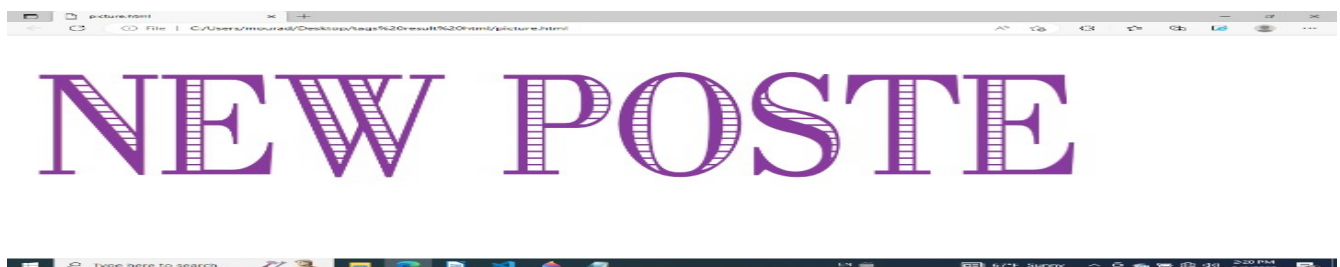
The HTML <picture> tag is used to provide multiple versions of an image to the browser, and allow the browser to choose the most appropriate version based on factors such as screen resolution and device capabilities.

It is typically used in conjunction with the <img> tag to provide alternative versions of an image.

Here's an example of how the <picture> tag can be used:

<picture>
    <source media="(min-width: 800px)" srcset="large-image.jpg">
    <source media="(min-width: 600px)" srcset="medium-image.jpg">
    <img src="small-image.jpg" alt="A description of the image">
</picture>

Result:

In this example, the <picture> tag contains three elements: two <source> tags and

an <img> tag.
Each <source> tag specifies a different version of the image, with a different resolution or format, and uses the srcset attribute to specify the URL of the image. The media attribute is used to specify the conditions under which the image should be used.
The <img> tag specifies the default version of the image, and is used if none of the <source> tags are matched.
It's important to note that the <picture> tag is not supported by all web browsers, and may not be rendered as expected in older browsers.
In addition, it's important to use the <picture> tag appropriately and only when it makes sense to provide alternative versions of an image.
If the image is not critical to the content of the web page, or if there are no significant differences between the different versions of the image, then it may be better to provide a single version of the image using the <img> tag.

What Is The Tags <pre> In The HTML ?

The HTML <pre> tag is used to define preformatted text, which is text that is displayed exactly as it appears in the HTML code.
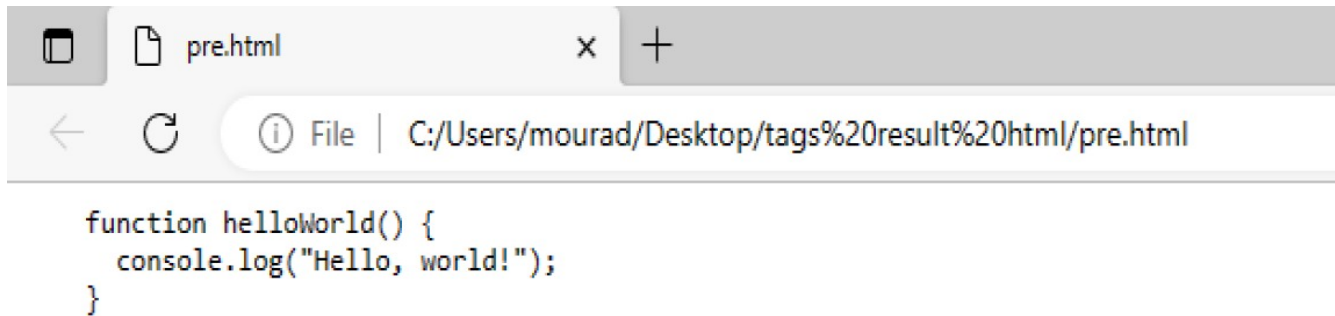It is often used for displaying code snippets, ASCII art, or other text that requires precise formatting.
Here's an example of how the <pre> tag can be used:

```
<pre>
      function helloWorld() {
        console.log("Hello, world!");
      }
</pre>
```

Result:

```
function helloWorld() {
    console.log("Hello, world!");
}
```

In this example, a JavaScript function is displayed using the <pre> tag.
The text is displayed in a fixed-width font, and any whitespace characters (such as tabs or spaces) are preserved, so that the function is displayed exactly as it appears in the HTML code.
It's important to note that the <pre> tag should only be used for text that requires precise formatting.
For regular text, it is better to use other HTML tags (such as <p> or <div>) to define the structure of the content.
In addition, the <pre> tag should not be used to create a layout or to format text for display purposes, as there are other HTML and CSS tags that are specifically designed for those purposes.

What Is The Tags <progress> In The HTML ?

The HTML <progress> tag is used to create a progress bar or a gauge that displays the completion status of a task.
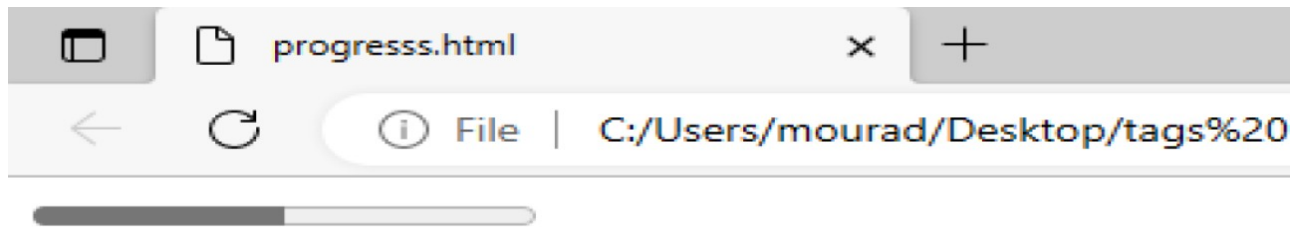It is often used for tasks that take a long time to complete, such as file uploads, software installations, or data processing.
Here's an example of how the <progress> tag can be used:
<progress value="50" max="100"></progress>
Result

In this example, a progress bar is created using the <progress> tag.
The value attribute is set to 50, which indicates that the task is halfway completed, and the max attribute is set to 100, which is the maximum value that the progress bar can reach.
It's important to note that the appearance of the progress bar may vary depending on the web browser and the operating system used.
In addition, it's important to provide appropriate fallback content for web browsers that do not support the <progress> tag, such as text that indicates the completion status of the task.
Overall, the <progress> tag is a useful HTML element for providing visual feedback to users about the progress of a task, and can help improve the user experience of long-running tasks.
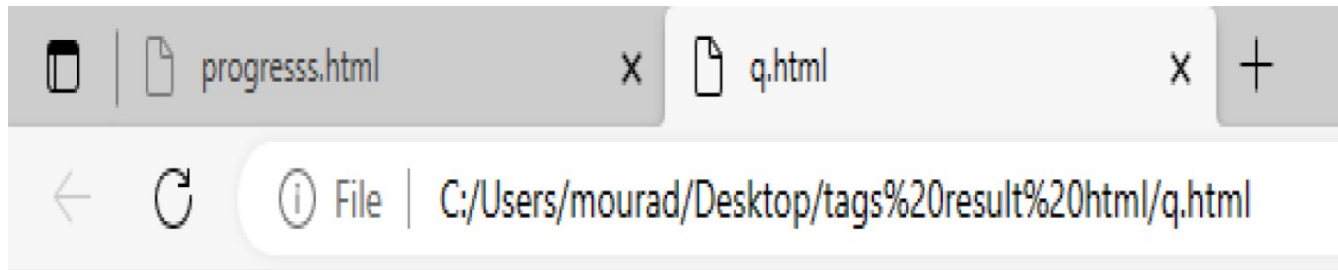
What Is The Tags <q> In The HTML ?

The HTML <q> tag is used to indicate a short quotation that is inline with the rest of the text.
It is often used for quoting a phrase or sentence from a book, article, or other source.
Here's an example of how the <q> tag can be used:
<p>The famous quote by Albert Einstein: <q>E=mc²</q>.</p>

Result:

The famous quote by Albert Einstein: "E=mc²".

In this example, the <q> tag is used to indicate the quotation "E=mc²" by Albert Einstein.
The quotation is displayed inline with the rest of the text, and is enclosed in quotation marks.
It's important to note that the <q> tag should only be used for short quotations that are inline with the rest of the text.
For longer quotations, it is better to use the <blockquote> tag, which is used for quotations that are displayed as a separate block of text.
Overall, the <q> tag is a useful HTML element for indicating short quotations in a way that is semantically meaningful and helps to improve the accessibility and readability of the content.
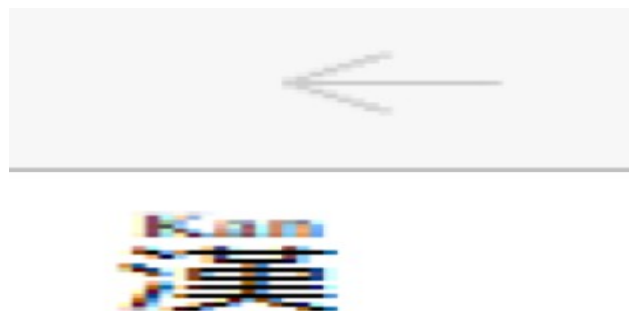
What Is The Tags <rp> In The HTML ?

The HTML <rp> tag is used to provide fallback content for browsers that do not support ruby annotations.
Ruby annotations are small text elements that are used to add pronunciation or translation information to a word or phrase.
Here's an example of how the <rp> tag can be used:
<ruby>
　　漢 <rp>(</rp><rt>Kan</rt><rp>)</rp>
</ruby>
Result:

In this example, the <ruby> tag is used to create a ruby annotation for the word "漢" (which means "Chinese" in Japanese).
The <rt> tag is used to define the ruby text (in this case, the pronunciation of the word in English), and the <rp> tag is used to provide fallback content (in this case, parentheses) for browsers that do not support ruby annotations.
It's important to note that the <rp> tag should always be used together with the <ruby> tag, and that the fallback content provided by the <rp> tag should be unobtrusive and not interfere with the reading of the text.
In addition, it's important to test the rendering of ruby annotations in different web browsers and operating systems, as support for this feature may vary.
Overall, the <rp> tag is a useful HTML element for improving the accessibility and readability of text that includes ruby annotations, and can help ensure that the

content is accessible to a wider range of users.

What Is The Tags <rt> In The HTML ?

The HTML <rt> tag is used to define the ruby text portion of a ruby annotation. Ruby annotations are small text elements that are used to add pronunciation or translation information to a word or phrase, and are commonly used in East Asian languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean.
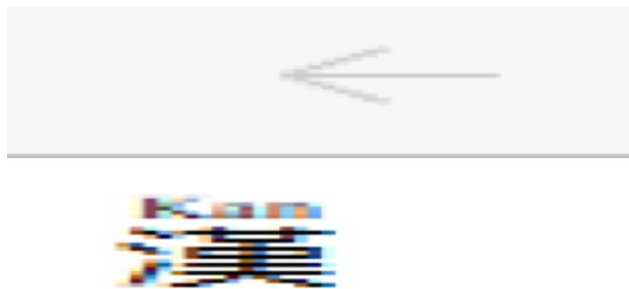Here's an example of how the <rt> tag can be used:

<ruby>
漢 <rp>(</rp><rt>Kan</rt><rp>)</rp>
</ruby>
Result:

In this example, the <ruby> tag is used to create a ruby annotation for the word "漢" (which means "Chinese" in Japanese).
The <rt> tag is used to define the ruby text, which is the pronunciation of the word in English.
It's important to note that the <rt> tag should always be used together with the <ruby> tag, and that the text enclosed by the <rt> tag should be the pronunciation or translation of the text enclosed by the <ruby> tag.
In addition, it's important to test the rendering of ruby annotations in different web browsers and operating systems, as support for this feature may vary.
Overall, the <rt> tag is a useful HTML element for improving the accessibility and readability of text that includes ruby annotations, and can help ensure that the

content is accessible to a wider range of users.

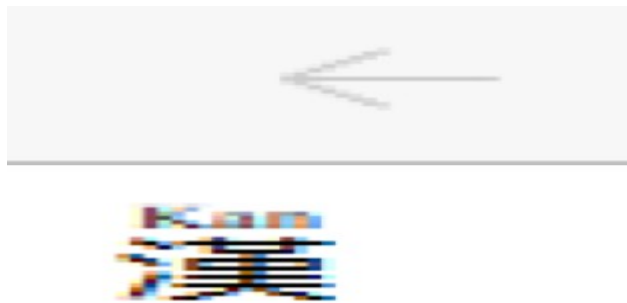## What Is The Tags <ruby> In The HTML ?

The HTML <ruby> tag is used to create a ruby annotation for a word or phrase. Ruby annotations are small text elements that are used to add pronunciation or translation information to a word or phrase, and are commonly used in East Asian languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean.

Here's an example of how the <ruby> tag can be used:

<ruby>
    漢 <rp>(</rp><rt>Kan</rt><rp>)</rp>
</ruby>

Result:

In this example, the

<ruby> tag is used to create a ruby annotation for the word "漢" (which means "Chinese" in Japanese).

The text "漢" is enclosed by the <ruby> tag, and the <rt> tag is used to define the ruby text, which is the pronunciation of the word in English.

The <rp> tag is used to provide fallback content (in this case, parentheses) for browsers that do not support ruby annotations.

It's important to note that the <ruby> tag should always be used together with the <rt> and <rp> tags, and that the text enclosed by the <ruby> tag should be the word or phrase to which the ruby annotation applies.

In addition, it's important to test the rendering of ruby annotations in different web browsers and operating systems, as support for this feature may vary.

Overall, the <ruby> tag is a useful HTML element for improving the accessibility

and readability of text that includes ruby annotations, and can help ensure that the content is accessible to a wider range of users.

What Is The Tags <samp> In The HTML ?

The HTML <samp> tag is used to mark up sample output or example code within a document.
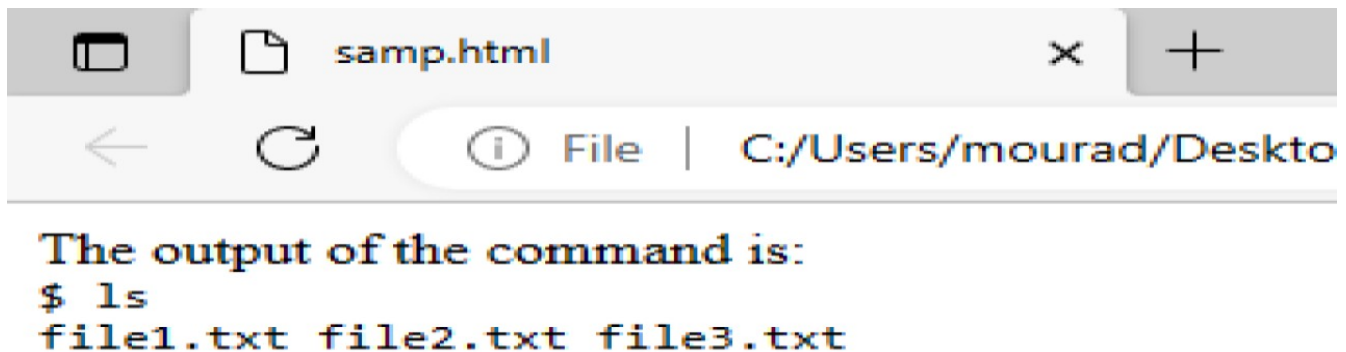It's often used to distinguish between example code and actual output, and can help readers understand the structure and syntax of code snippets.
Here's an example of how the <samp> tag can be used:

```
<p>
     The output of the command is:<br>
     <samp>
      $ ls<br>
      file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt<br>
     </samp>
 </p>
```

Result:

The output of the command is:
$ ls
file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

In this example, the output of the "ls" command is displayed using the \<samp\> tag, which indicates that the text is a sample of output rather than actual code.
The \<br\> tag is used to create line breaks between the different lines of output.
It's important to note that the \<samp\> tag should not be used to mark up actual code, but rather to display sample output or example code that has already been formatted.
If you need to mark up actual code, you should use the \<code\> tag instead.
Overall, the \<samp\> tag is a useful HTML element for marking up sample output or example code within a document, and can help improve the clarity and readability of technical content.

What Is The Tags \<script\> In The HTML ?

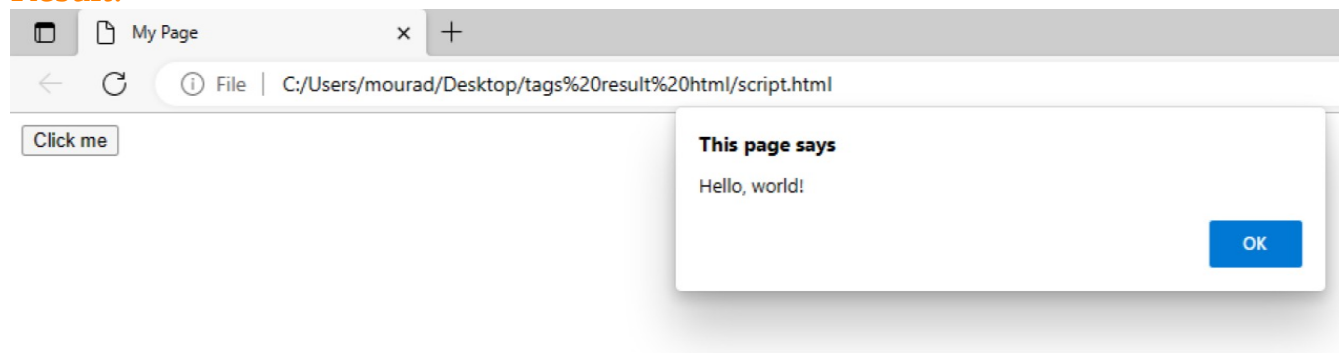The HTML \<script\> tag is used to define a client-side script within an HTML document.
This tag is used to specify scripts written in JavaScript, VBScript, or any other scripting language supported by web browsers.

Here's an example of how the <script> tag can be used:

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Page</title>
    <script>
      function sayHello() {
        alert("Hello, world!");
      }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <button onclick="sayHello()">Click me</button>
  </body>
</html>
```

Result:

In this example, a JavaScript function called "sayHello" is defined within the <script> tag in the <head> section of the document.
The function displays an alert box with the message "Hello, world!" when called.
The function is then called by an onclick event handler attached to a button element in the body of the document.

It's important to note that the <script> tag has several attributes that can be used to specify additional information about the script, such as its source file or its MIME type.

Overall, the <script> tag is a powerful HTML element that allows web developers to add interactivity and dynamic behavior to their web pages using client-side scripting.

What Is The Tags <section> In The HTML ?

The HTML <section> tag is used to define a section of a document, typically with a heading.

This tag is often used to group related content together and can be useful for structuring a document into logical sections.

Here's an example of how the <section> tag can be used:

<section>
    <h2>Introduction</h2>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam ultricies ante eget mauris tincidunt, nec aliquet sapien congue.</p>
</section>
<section>
    <h2>Methods</h2>
    <p>Nulla facilisi. Proin sed magna vitae eros vehicula malesuada.</p>
</section>
<section>
        <h2>Results</h2>
        <p>Etiam fringilla aliquet odio, sit amet molestie sapien malesuada vel.</p>
</section>

Result:

In this example, the <section> tag is used to define three sections of a document: an introduction section, a methods section, and a results section.

Each section has a heading (<h2>) and a paragraph (<p>) of content.

It's important to note that the <section> tag should be used to group related content together, and that each section should have a heading to provide context and help readers understand the content.

The use of the <section> tag can help improve the accessibility and organization of a document.

Overall, the <section> tag is a useful HTML element for structuring a document into logical sections and can help improve the readability and organization of web content.

What Is The Tags <select> In The HTML ?

The HTML <select> tag is used to create a drop-down list of options within a web form.
The user can <select> one or more options from the list, depending on the configuration of the element.
Here's an example of how the <select> tag can be used:

```
<form>
       <label for="fruits">Choose your favorite fruit:</label>
       <select id="fruits" name="fruits">
         <option value="apple">Apple</option>
         <option value="banana">Banana</option>
         <option value="orange">Orange</option>
         <option value="grape">Grape</option>
         <option value="kiwi">Kiwi</option>
       </select>
</form>
```
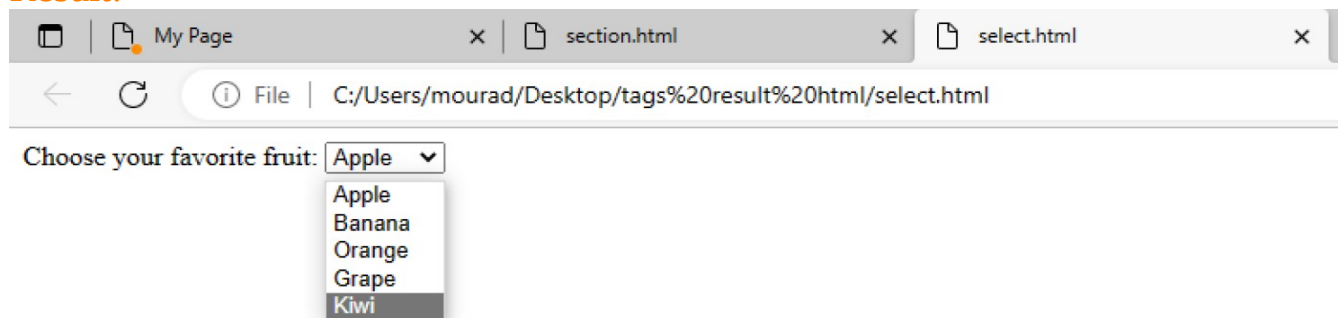
Result:

In this example, the <select> tag is used to create a drop-down list of five fruit options.

The id attribute is used to uniquely identify the element, and the name attribute is used to specify the name of the form field that will be submitted to the server.

Each <option> tag within the <select> tag specifies an individual option within the drop-down list.

It's important to note that the <select> tag can be configured in different ways depending on the needs of the web form.

For example, the multiple attribute can be added to allow the user to select multiple options, and the size attribute can be used to specify the number of visible options in the list.

Overall, the <select> tag is a useful HTML element for creating drop-down lists of options within web forms, and can be configured in different ways to suit different needs.

What Is The Tags <small> In The HTML ?

The HTML <small> tag is used to specify small text in a document.
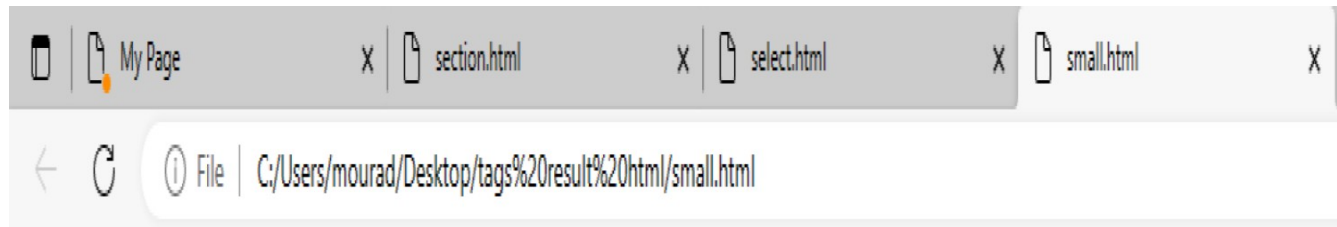
This tag is often used to indicate legal disclaimers, copyright notices, or other less important information on a webpage.

The <small> tag has no specific semantic meaning, but it is typically used to indicate that the text is less important or less prominent than the surrounding text.

Here is an example of how to use the <small> tag:

<p>This is some normal text, and here is some <small>small text</small>.</p>

Result:

This is some normal text, and here is some small text.

This will display the following on a webpage:

This is some normal text, and here is some small text.

Note that the <small> tag should not be used to make text smaller simply for design purposes.

Instead, it should be used to indicate that the text is less important or less prominent than the surrounding text.

What Is The Tags <source> In The HTML ?

The <source> tag is used within the video or audio element and provides a URL to the media resource that should be played.

Here is an example of how to use the <source> tag:

```
<video controls>
      <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
      <source src="video.webm" type="video/webm">
      Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```
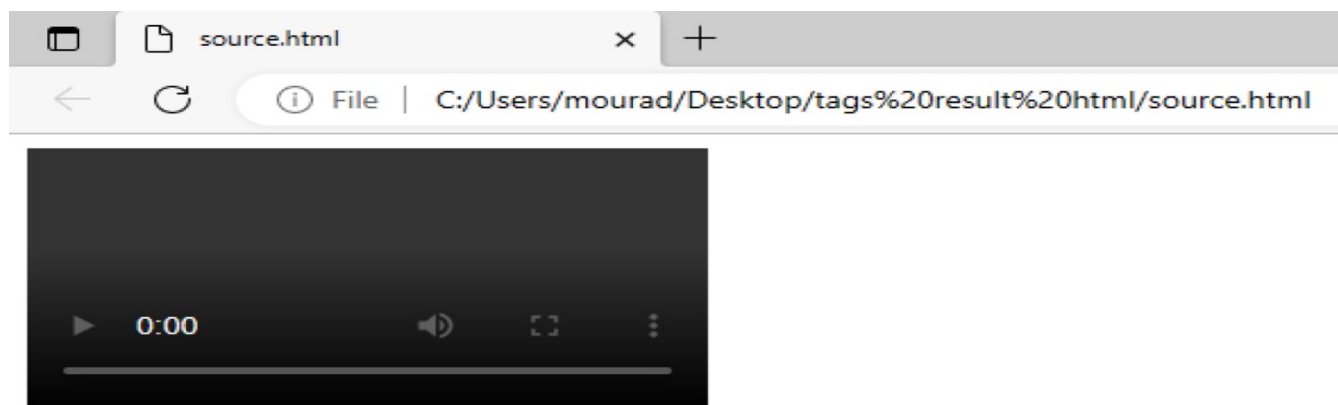
Result:

In this example, the video element is used to display a video with playback controls.

The <source> tag is used twice to specify two different video files - one in mp4 format and one in webm format.
The type attribute is used to specify the MIME type of the media resource.
If the browser does not support either of these formats, it will display the text "Your browser does not support the video tag."
Note that it is important to provide multiple sources in different formats to ensure that the video can be played in a variety of browsers and devices.
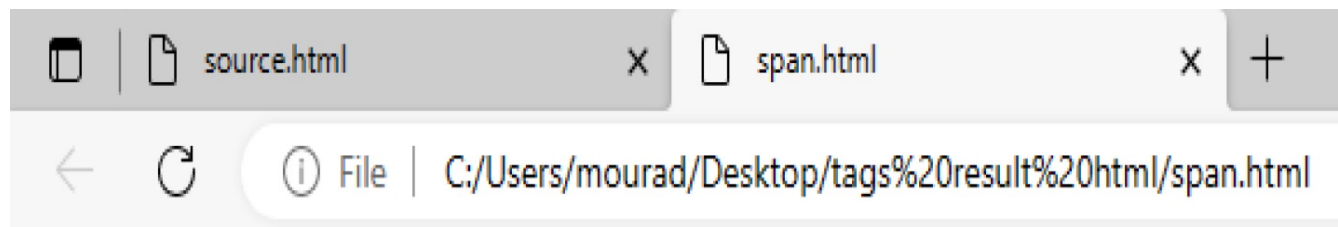Also, if you are   using the <source> tag for audio, you would replace "video" with "audio" in the example above.

What Is The Tags <span> In The HTML ?

The HTML <span> tag is used to group inline-elements in a document and apply styles to them collectively.
The <span> tag is a generic container and has no semantic meaning of its own.
It is often used to apply custom styles to a small section of text or to apply styles to a group of inline elements.
Here is an example of how to use the <span> tag:

Result:

In this example, the <span> tag is used to group the words "red text" and "bold text" so that custom styles can be applied to them.

The style attribute is used to apply styles to each span element, such as changing the color or font weight.
Note that the use of the <span> tag with inline styles should be limited, as it can make the code harder to maintain and modify.
Instead, it is better to use CSS classes to apply styles to groups of elements, which allows for better organization and easier modification of styles.
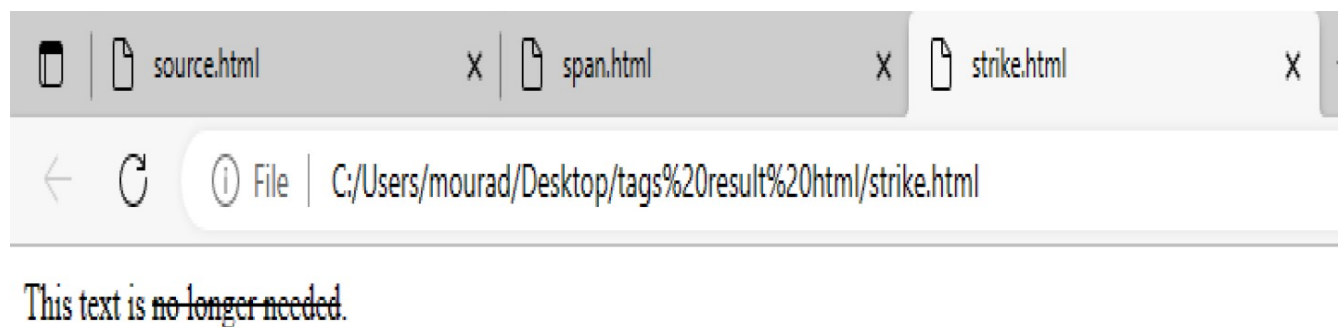
What is The Tags <strike> In The HTML ?

The HTML <strike> tag is used to render a strike through text in a document.
The <strike> tag is used to indicate that a section of text has been deleted or should no longer be displayed, while still keeping it visible on the page.
Here is an example of how to use the <strike> tag:
<p>This text is <strike>no longer needed</strike>.</p>
Result:

This text is ~~no longer needed~~.

In this example, the <strike> tag is used to display the phrase "no longer needed" with a strikethrough line through it.
This can be used to indicate to readers that this text is not relevant anymore.

Note that the <strike> tag has been deprecated in HTML5 and it is recommended to use the <del> tag or the s tag instead.

The <del> tag is used to indicate that a section of text has been deleted or removed from the document, while the <s> tag is used to indicate that the text is no longer accurate or relevant, but has not been deleted.

What Is The Tags In The HTML ?

The HTML tag is used to indicate that the enclosed text is important and should be displayed in a bold font.

The tag is typically used to emphasize the importance of a word or phrase in a document.

Here is an example of how to use the tag:

<p>This text is not very important.</p>

Result:

In this example, the word "important" is displayed in bold font to indicate that it is significant.

This can be used to draw attention to certain words or phrases in a document.

Note that the use of the <strong> tag is semantic and should not be used solely for the purpose of styling text.

It is recommended to use CSS styles to control the appearance of text, while the <strong> tag should be used to indicate the importance of the enclosed text.

What Is The Tags <style> In The HTML ?

The HTML <style> tag is used to define styles for an HTML document.
The <style> tag should be included within the head section of the HTML document and can contain CSS rules that define the appearance of elements in the document.
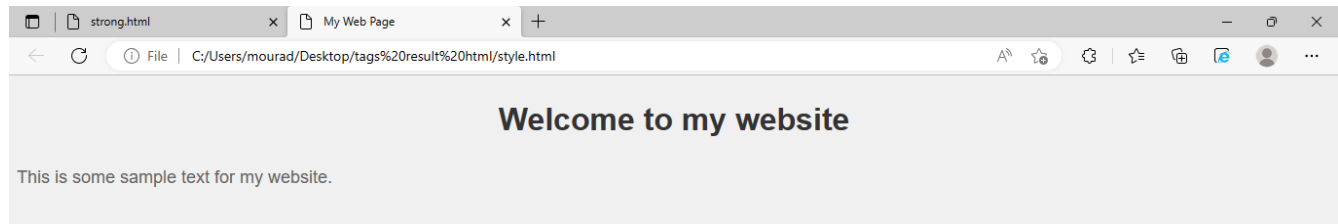Here is an example of how to use the <style> tag:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>My Web Page</title>
   <style>
      body {
         background-color: #f0f0f0;
         font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
         font-size: 16px;
         line-height: 1.5;
      }
      h1 {
         color: #333333;
         font-size: 32px;
         font-weight: bold;
         text-align: center;
      }
      p {
         color: #666666;
         font-size: 18px;
         margin-bottom: 20px;
      }
```

```
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to my website</h1>
    <p>This is some sample text for my website.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

In this example, the <style> tag is used to define the appearance of the body, h1, and p elements in the document.

The CSS rules within the <style> tag specify the background color, font family, font size, line height, text color, font weight, and margin for each of these elements.

Note that it is recommended to use external <style> sheets for larger websites to separate the <style> rules from the HTML content, making the code more maintainable and easier to modify.

However, for smaller websites, using the <style> tag within the head section of the HTML document is a convenient and simple way to define styles.

What Is The Tags <sub> In The HTML ?

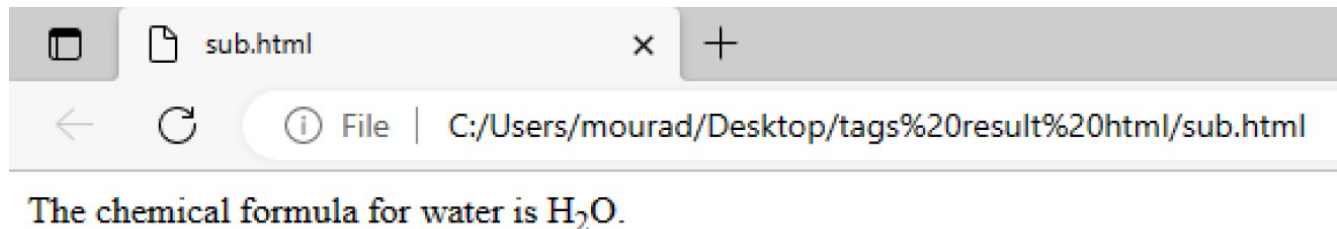The HTML <sub> tag is used to render subscripted text in a document.

The <sub> tag is used to indicate that a section of text should be displayed below the normal baseline of the text, such as in chemical formulas, mathematical equations, or footnotes.

Here is an example of how to use the <sub> tag:

<p>The chemical formula for water is H<sub>2</sub>O.</p>

Result:

In this example, the <sub> tag is used to render the number "2" in subscript, indicating that it is a subscript in the chemical formula for water.
Note that the use of the <sub> tag is semantic and should not be used solely for the purpose of styling text.
It is recommended to use CSS styles to control the appearance of text, while the <sub> tag should be used to indicate that the enclosed text is a subscript.

What Is The Tags <summary> In The HTML ?

The HTML <summary> tag is used in conjunction with the HTML <details> tag to create an expandable and collapsible section of content on a web page.
The <summary> tag provides a brief summary or title for the content within the <details> tag.
Here is an example of how to use the <summary> and <details>tags:
<details>
        <summary>Click to expand</summary>
        <p>This is the hidden content that will be displayed when the summary is clicked.</p>
</details>

Result:

In this example, the <summary> tag is used to provide a brief summary or title for the content within the <details> tag.

When the user clicks on the <summary>, the hidden content within the <details> tag will be displayed.

The <summary> should not be too long or detailed, as its purpose is to provide a brief overview of the content within the <details> tag.

Additionally, the details tag and <summary> tag are not supported in older versions of some web browsers, so it is recommended to provide alternative content or use JavaScript to create an expandable and collapsible section of content if needed.

Note that the <summary> tag should be used to provide a short and concise <summary> of the content within the <details> tag.

What Is The Tags <sup> In The HTML ?

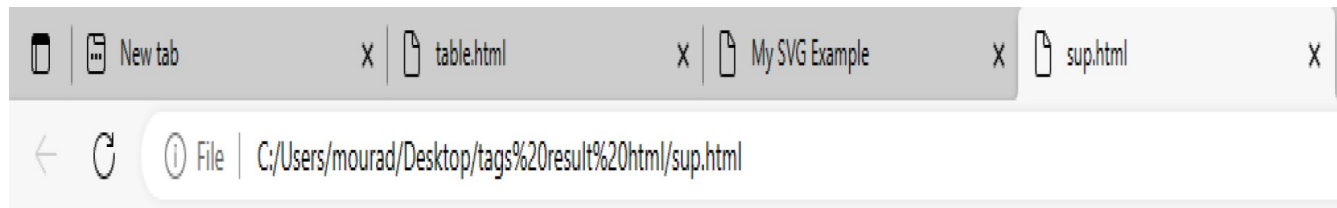The HTML <sup> tag is used to render superscripted text in a document.
The <sup> tag is used to indicate that a section of text should be displayed above the normal baseline of the text, such as in mathematical equations, chemical formulas, or footnotes.

Here is an example of how to use the <sup> tag:

<p>The boiling point of water is 100^oC.</p>

Result:

The boiling point of water is 100°C.

In this example, the <sup> tag is used to render the degree symbol "o" in superscript, indicating that it is a superscript in the boiling point of water.
Note that the use of the <sup> tag is semantic and should not be used solely for the purpose of styling text.
It is recommended to use CSS styles to control the appearance of text, while the <sup> tag should be used to indicate that the enclosed text is a superscript.

What Is The Tags <svg> In The HTML ?

The HTML <svg> tag is used to embed Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) graphics directly into an HTML document.
SVG is an XML-based vector image format that can be used to create graphics and animations that scale without loss of quality, making them ideal for use on the web.
Here is an example of how to use the <svg> tag:
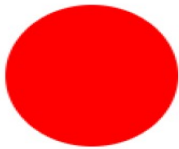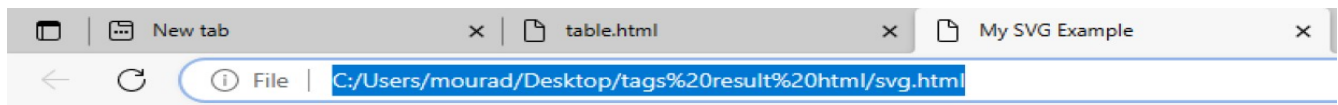
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My SVG Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <svg width="200" height="200">
    <circle cx="100" cy="100" r="50" fill="red" />
  </svg>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

In this example, the <svg> tag is used to embed a red circle with a radius of 50 pixels into the HTML document.

The cx and cy attributes specify the center of the circle, while the r attribute specifies the radius.

The fill attribute specifies the fill color of the circle.

Note that the <svg> tag can be used to create complex graphics and animations using SVG markup, which can be edited with text editors or SVG authoring tools. Additionally, the <svg> tag can be styled using CSS to control the appearance of the graphics within it.
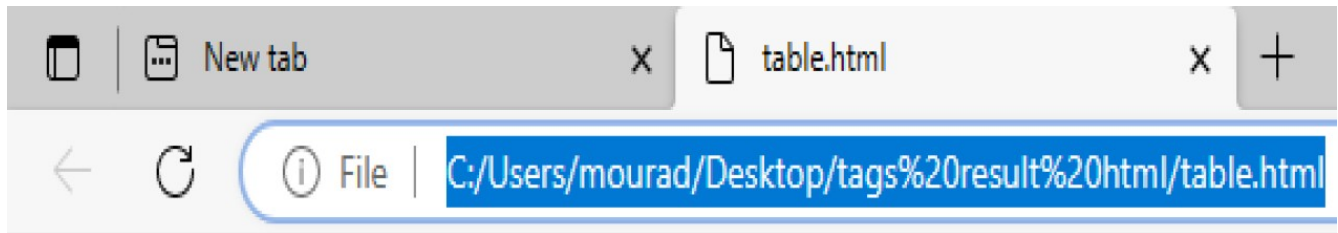
What Is The Tags <table> In The HTML ?

The HTML <table> tag is used to create a table in an HTML document.
Tables are used to organize data into rows and columns, and are commonly used to display data in a structured format, such as in a chart or a spreadsheet.
Here is an example of how to use the <table> tag:

```
<table>
    <tr>
      <th>First Name</th>
      <th>Last Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>Doe</td>
      <td>30</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Jane</td>
      <td>Smith</td>
      <td>25</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Result:

| | New tab | ✕ | table.html | ✕ | + |

← C ⟳ ⓘ File | C:/Users/mourad/Desktop/tags%20result%20html/table.html

First Name Last Name Age

John   Doe   30

Jane   Smith   25

In this example, the <table> tag is used to create a table with three columns: First Name, Last Name, and Age.

The <tr> tags define the rows of the table, while the <th> tags define the table header cells and the <td> tags define the table data cells.

Note that tables should be used for data that is actually tabular in nature, such as when data needs to be displayed in a grid format.

Tables should not be used for layout purposes, as this can make the HTML code more difficult to maintain and can negatively impact the accessibility of the content. Additionally, tables can be styled using CSS to control their appearance.

What Is The Tags <tbody> In The HTML ?

The HTML <tbody> tag is used to group the body content in an HTML table.

The <tbody> tag is used to separate the header row(s) of a table from the body rows, allowing for separate styling of the two sections of the table.

Here is an example of how to use the <tbody> tag:

```
<table>
    <thead>
     <tr>
       <th>Name</th>
       <th>Age</th>
```

```
        <th>City</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>30</td>
        <td>New York</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Jane</td>
        <td>25</td>
        <td>Los Angeles</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>
```
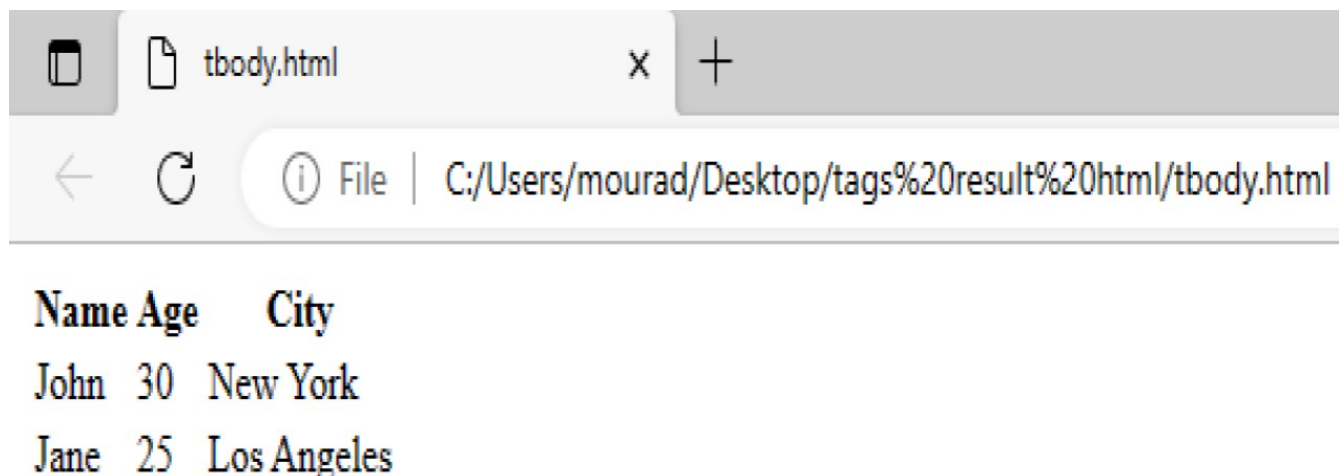Result:

Name	Age	City
John	30	New York
Jane	25	Los Angeles

In this example, the <tbody> tag is used to group the body content of the table,

which consists of two rows of data.

The <thead> tag is used to group the header content of the table, which consists of a row of column headers.

Note that the use of the <tbody> tag is not required for every table.
It is mainly used when you want to apply styling to the header and body sections of the table separately.
The <tbody> tag can be styled using CSS to control its appearance.

What Is The Tags <td> In The HTML ?

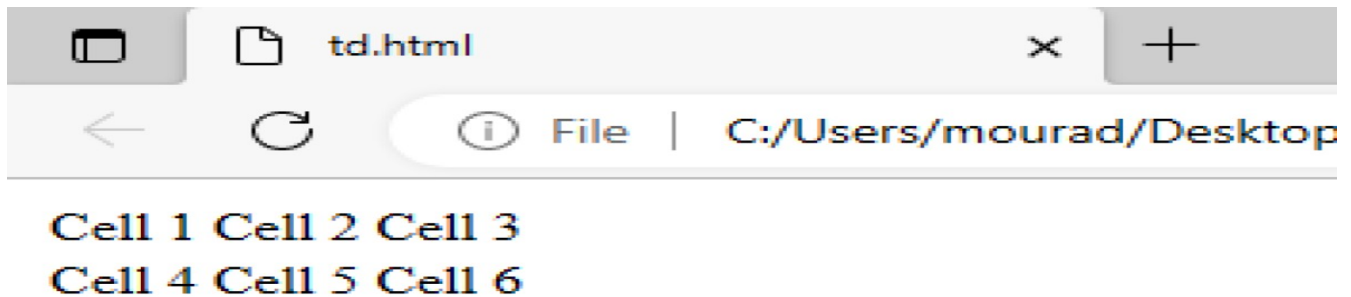The HTML <td> tag is used to define a standard data cell within an HTML table.
The <td> tag is used to define each individual cell in a table row, and is used in conjunction with the tr tag to define the table structure.
Here is an example of how to use the <td> tag:

```
<table>
    <tr>
      <td>Cell 1</td>
      <td>Cell 2</td>
      <td>Cell 3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Cell 4</td>
      <td>Cell 5</td>
      <td>Cell 6</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Result:

Cell 1 Cell 2 Cell 3
Cell 4 Cell 5 Cell 6

In this example, the <td> tag is used to define the individual cells in each row of the table.

The <tr> tag is used to define the rows of the table, and the td tags are used to define the individual cells within each row.

Note that the use of the <td> tag is required for every table cell, otherwise the tablewill not display correctly.

Additionally, the <td> tag can be styled using CSS to control its appearance.
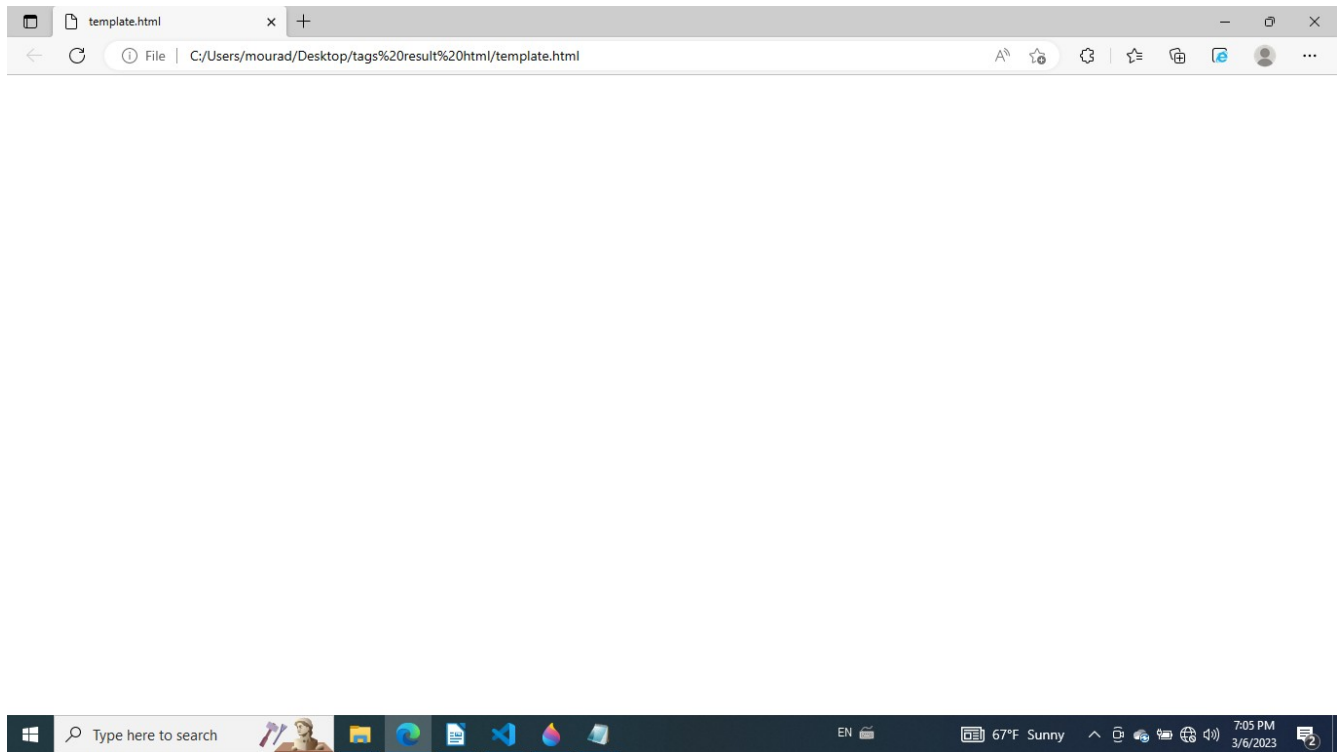
What Is The Tags <template> In The HTML ?

The HTML <template> tag is used to define reusable content that can be used in multiple locations on a web page or across multiple pages.

Here is an example of how to use the <template> tag:

```
<template id="example">
    <div class="card">
      <h2>Title</h2>
      <p>Description</p>
    </div>
</template>
```

Result:

In this example, the <template> tag contains a card element with a title and description.

This card can be used multiple times throughout the web page, or even across different web pages, by using JavaScript to create a copy of the template and insert it where needed.

The <template> tag itself does not display any content on the page, but instead provides a blueprint for content that can be reused as needed.

The <template> tag is often used in conjunction with JavaScript frameworks like Vue or React, which allow developers to create reusable components and insert them into web pages dynamically.

The <template> tag can also be used with the HTML5 <slot> element to provide placeholders for dynamic content to be inserted into the template at runtime.

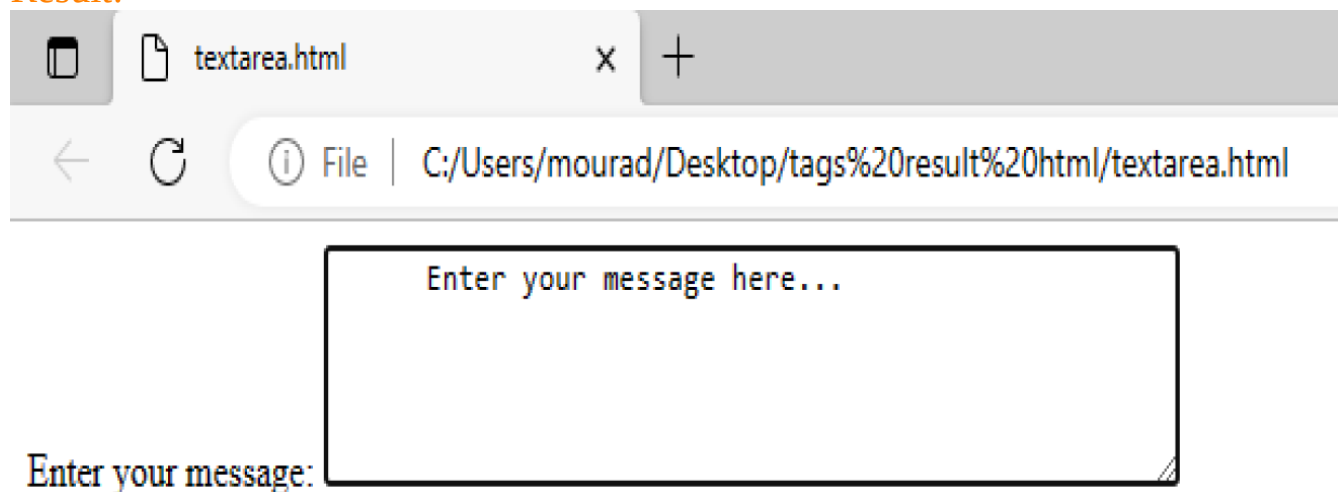## What Is The Tags <textarea> In The HTML ?

The HTML <textarea> tag is used to create a multi-line text input field on a web page.
The <textarea> tag is often used in forms to allow users to enter longer pieces of text, such as comments, feedback, or messages.
Here is an example of how to use the <textarea> tag:

```
<form>
    <label for="message">Enter your message:</label>
    <textarea id="message" name="message" rows="5" cols="50">
      Enter your message here…
    </textarea>
</form>
```

Result:

In this example, the <textarea> tag creates a multi-line input field with a label and a default value of "Enter your message here...".
The rows and cols attributes are used to define the number of rows and columns in the input field, respectively.
The <textarea> tag can also be used with CSS to control its appearance, including

the font size, color, and background color of the input field.
When a user submits a form that contains a <textarea> field, the value of the field is sent to the server as part of the form data, just like any other form element.
Once the form is submitted, the server can process the data and use it as needed.

What Is The Tags <tfoot> In The HTML ?

The HTML <tfoot> tag is used to define the footer section of an HTML table.
The <tfoot> tag is used in conjunction with the <table> and <tr> tags to create a structured table with a header, body, and footer.
Here is an example of how to use the <tfoot> tag:

```
<table>
    <thead>
     <tr>
       <th>Header 1</th>
       <th>Header 2</th>
       <th>Header 3</th>
     </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
     <tr>
       <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
       <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
       <td>Row 1, Cell 3</td>
     </tr>
     <tr>
       <td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>
       <td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>
       <td>Row 2, Cell 3</td>
```
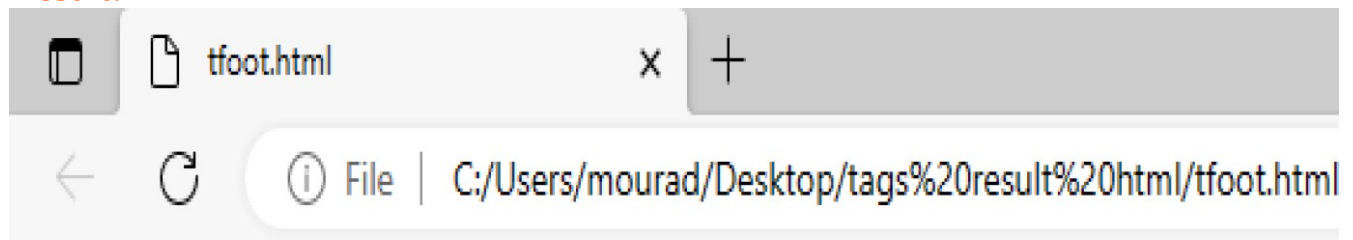
```
      </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
     <tr>
      <td>Footer 1</td>
      <td>Footer 2</td>
      <td>Footer 3</td>
     </tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```

Result:

In this example, the <tfoot> tag is used to define the footer section of the table, which includes a single row with three cells.

The <thead> tag is used to define the header section of the table, which includes a single row with three cells.

The <tbody> tag is used to define the body section of the table, which includes two rows with three cells each.

Note that the use of the <tfoot> tag is optional in an HTML table, but it is recommended to use it to provide a clear visual distinction between the header, body, and footer sections of the table.
Additionally, the <tfoot> tag can be styled using CSS to control its appearance.

What Is The Tags <th> In The HTML ?

The HTML <th> tag is used to define a header cell in an HTML table.
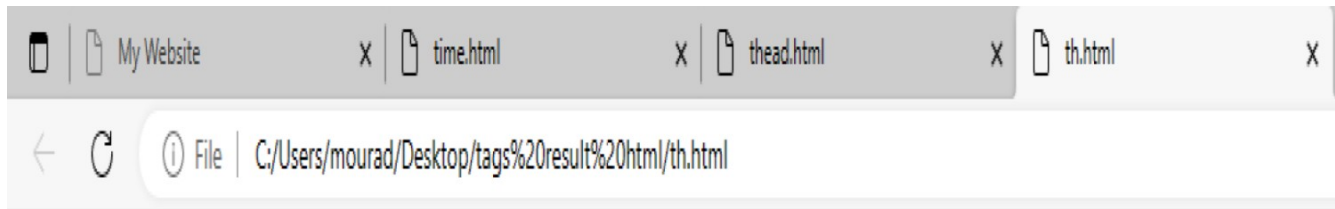The <th> tag is used in conjunction with the <table> and <tr> tags to create a structured table with header, body, and footer sections.
Here is an example of how to use the <th> tag:

```
<table>
    <tr>
      <th>Header 1</th>
      <th>Header 2</th>
      <th>Header 3</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
      <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
      <td>Row 1, Cell 3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>
      <td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>
      <td>Row 2, Cell 3</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Result:

Header 1   Header 2   Header 3
Row 1, Cell 1 Row 1, Cell 2 Row 1, Cell 3
Row 2, Cell 1 Row 2, Cell 2 Row 2, Cell 3

In this example, the <th> tag is used to define the header cells of the table, which include three cells labeled "Header 1", "Header 2", and "Header 3".
The <td> tag is used to define the data cells of the table.
Note that the use of the <th> tag is optional in an HTML table.
However, using <th> tags in the header row of a table can help to improve the accessibility and usability of the table, as it provides a clear visual distinction between header cells and data cells.
Additionally, the <th> tag can be styled using CSS to control its appearance .

What Is The Tags <thead> In The HTML ?

The HTML <thead> tag is used to define the header section of an HTML table.
The <thead> tag is used in conjunction with the <table> and <tr> tags to create a structured table with header, body, and footer sections.
Here is an example of how to use the <thead> tag:

```
<table>
      <thead>
        <tr>
```

```
      <th>Header 1</th>
      <th>Header 2</th>
      <th>Header 3</th>
     </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
      <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
      <td>Row 1, Cell 3</td>
     </tr>
     <tr>
      <td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>
      <td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>
      <td>Row 2, Cell 3</td>
     </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>
```
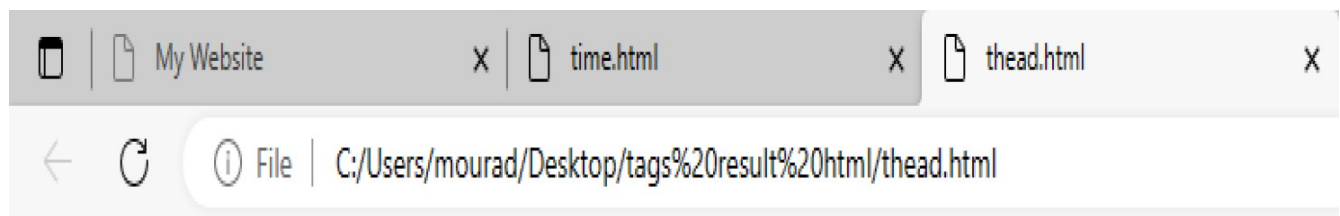
Result:

My Website   X   time.html   X   thead.html   X

File | C:/Users/mourad/Desktop/tags%20result%20html/thead.html

Header 1   Header 2   Header 3
Row 1, Cell 1 Row 1, Cell 2 Row 1, Cell 3
Row 2, Cell 1 Row 2, Cell 2 Row 2, Cell 3

In this example, the <thead> tag is used to define the header section of the table, which includes a single row with three cells labeled "Header 1", "Header 2", and "Header 3".

The <tbody> tag is used to define the body section of the table, which includes two rows with three cells each.

Note that the use of the <thead> tag is optional in an HTML table.

However, using <thead> tags in conjunction with <th> tags in the header row of a table can help to improve the accessibility and usability of the table, as it provides a clear visual distinction between header cells and data cells.

Additionally, the <thead> tag can be styled using CSS to control its appearance.
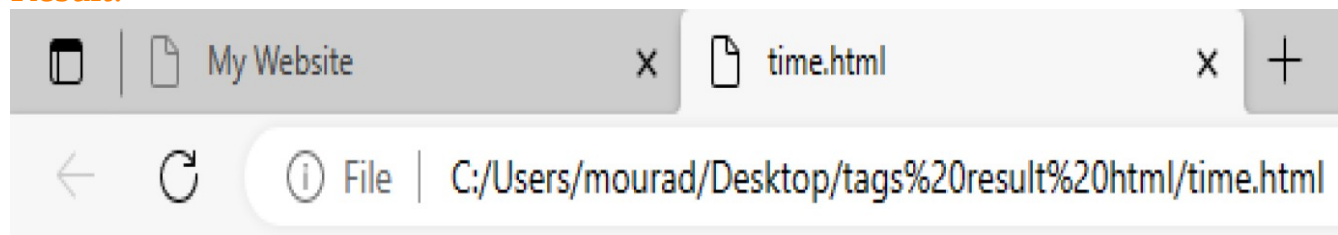
What Is The Tags <time> In The HTML ?

The HTML <time> tag is used to mark up a specific time or date in an HTML document.

This tag is useful for indicating dates and times in a standardized format, which can be helpful for search engines, screen readers, and other automated tools that might be used to analyze the content of a web page.

Here is an example of how to use the <time> tag:

<p>The Declaration of Independence was signed on <time datetime="1776-07-04">July 4, 1776</time>.</p>

Result:

The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776.

In this example, the <time> tag is used to mark up the date on which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The "datetime" attribute is used to specify the date in a machine-readable format, while the text content of the tag provides a human-readable representation of the date.

Note that the <time> tag can also be used to mark up times, durations, and other temporal information.

Additionally, the "datetime" attribute is optional, but it is recommended to include it whenever possible to ensure that the date or time is correctly interpreted by automated tools.

What Is The Tags <title> In The HTML ?

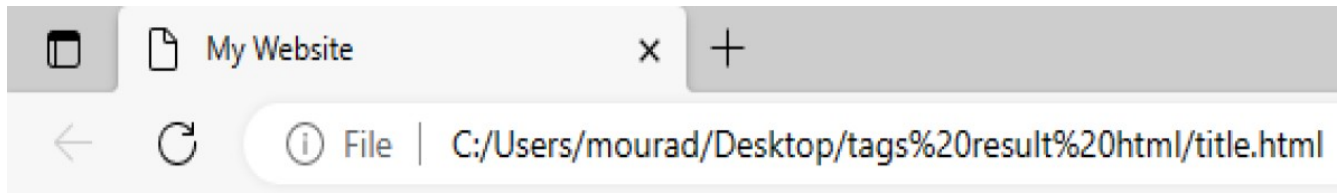The HTML <title> tag is used to define the title of an HTML document.
The title is typically displayed in the title bar of the web browser, and it is also used by search engines and other tools to provide a brief summary of the content of the page.
Here is an example of how to use the <title> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My Website</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
    <p>This is some example content for my website.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

In this example, the <title> tag is used to define the title of the web page as "My Website".

This title will be displayed in the title bar of the web browser, and it will also be used by search engines and other tools to help identify the content of the page.

Note that the <title> tag is included within the <head> section of the HTML document, which is used to define metadata about the page rather than the visible content.

Additionally, it is important to choose descriptive and relevant titles for your web pages to help users and search engines understand what the page is about.

What Is The Tags <tr> In The HTML ?

The HTML <tr> tag is used to define a row within an HTML table.

The <tr> tag is used in conjunction with the <table>, <thead>, <tfoot>, <tbody>, and <th> or <td> tags to create a table structure with rows and columns.

Here is an example of how to use the <tr> tag:

```
<table>
    <thead>
     <tr>
       <th>Column 1</th>
       <th>Column 2</th>
```

```
        <th>Column 3</th>
       </tr>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
       <tr>
         <td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
         <td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
         <td>Row 1, Column 3</td>
       </tr>
       <tr>
         <td>Row 2, Column 1</td>
         <td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
         <td>Row 2, Column 3</td>
       </tr>
      </tbody>
     </table>
```
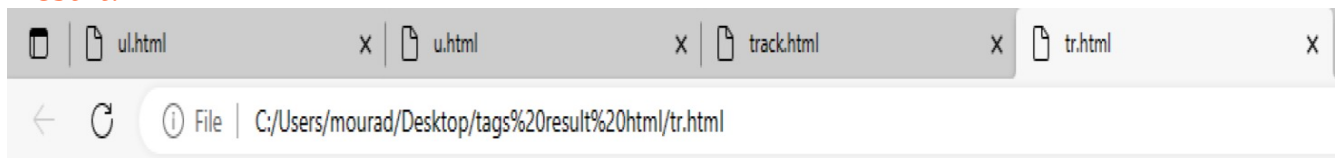
Result:

In this example, the <tr> tag is used to define two rows within the HTML table, with three columns in each row.

The <th> tags are used to define the header row, while the <td> tags are used to define the data rows.
Note that the <tr> tag is required for each row in the table, and that it must be used within the <tbody>, <thead>, or <tfoot> tags as appropriate.
Additionally, the <tr> tag is often used in conjunction with other table-related tags to create a complete table structure.

What Is The Tags <track> In The HTML ?

The HTML <track> tag is used to add timed text tracks to HTML5 video and audio elements.
Timed text tracks are used to provide subtitles or captions, or to provide other forms of synchronized text that are displayed along with the video or audio content.
Here is an example of how to use the <track> tag:
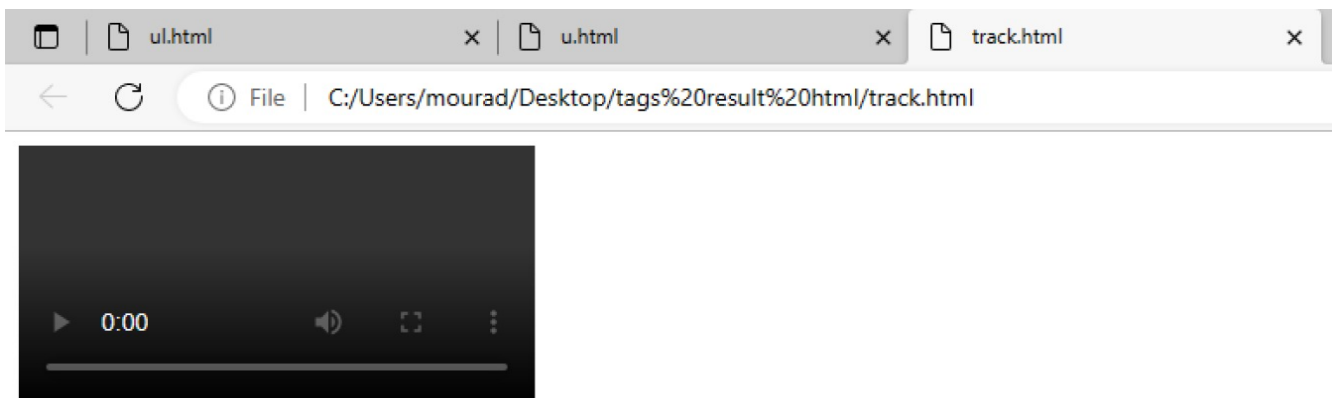
<video controls>
        <source src="myvideo.mp4" type="video/mp4">
        <track src="mysubtitles.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en" label="English">
</video>
Result:

In this example, the <video> element is used to display a video file, with the <source> tag specifying the location of the video file and its type.

The <track> tag is used to specify the location of a text track file in WebVTT format, with the "kind" attribute set to "subtitles" to indicate that it provides subtitle information.

Note that the <track> tag can be used to specify other kinds of text tracks as well, such as captions, descriptions, and chapters.

The "srclang" attribute is used to specify the language of the text track, while the "label" attribute is used to provide a user-readable label for the track.

Additionally, the <track> tag can be used multiple times within a <video> or <audio> element to provide different tracks for different languages or other purposes.

What Is The Tags <u> In The HTML ?
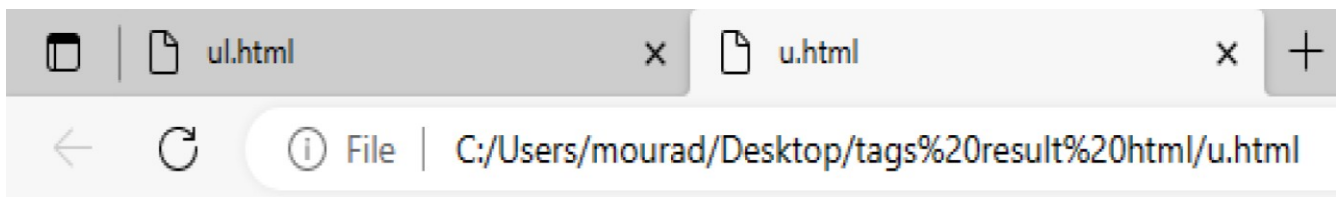
The HTML <u> tag is used to underline text.

However, it has been deprecated and is no longer recommended for use in HTML.

Instead of using the <u> tag, you should use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to style text and add underlines.

The CSS "text-decoration" property can be used to add underlines to text, as well as other types of decorations such as overlines and strikethroughs.

Here is an example of how to use CSS to add an underline to text:

<p style="text-decoration: underline;">This text will beunderlined.</p>

Result:

In this example, the "text-decoration" property is set to "underline" to add an

underline to the text within the <p> tag.

The resulting text will be rendered with an underline, and you can adjust the style of the underline using other CSS properties such as "color", "font-style", and "text-decoration-color".

What Is The Tags <video> In The HTML ?

The <video> tag is an HTML element used to embed video content into a web page.

With the <video> tag, developers can add a video player to a web page and specify various attributes for playback, such as playback speed, autoplay, and loop.
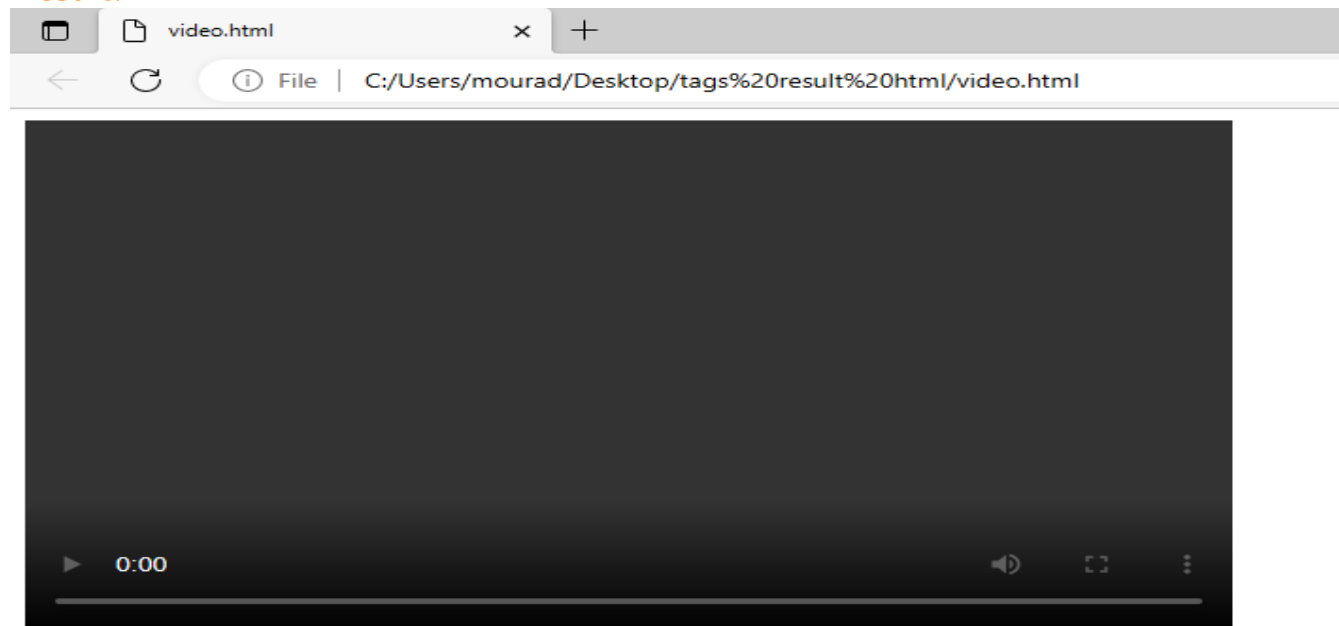
Here's an example of how the <video> tag can be used in HTML code:

```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
    <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    <source src="video.webm" type="video/webm">
    Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Result:

In this example, the <video> tag is used to embed a video into a web page.
The "width" and "height" attributes are used to specify the size of the video player.
The "controls" attribute adds playback controls (such as play, pause, and volume) to the player.
The <source> tag is used to specify the video file and its type (in this case, an MP4 and WebM file).
The browser will attempt to play the video in the first supported format it finds.
.If the browser does not support the <video> tag or the specified video formats, the text "Your browser does not support the <video> tag." will be displayed instead.
Note that the <video> tag can also include other attributes, such as "autoplay" (to automatically start playing the video), "loop" (to continuously repeat the video), and "poster" (to specify an image to display before the video starts playing).

What Is The Tags <wbr> In The HTML ?

The <wbr> tag is an HTML element that stands for "word break opportunity".
It is a non-visible element that is used to suggest a place in text where the browser can break a line if necessary.
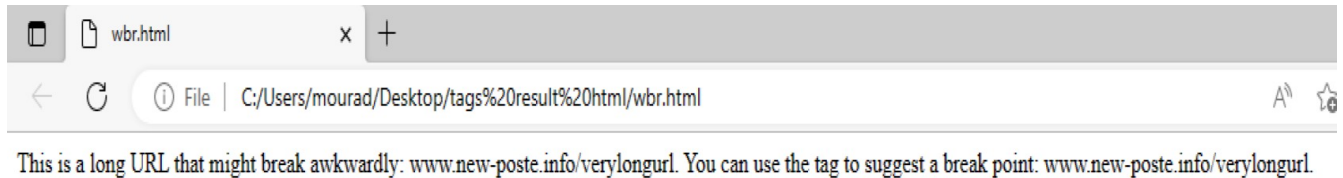The <wbr> tag is typically used to prevent long words or URLs from breaking awkwardly across lines, making the text more readable and aesthetically pleasing.
Here's an example of how the <wbr> tag can be used in HTML code:
<p>This is a long URL that might break awkwardly: www.new-poste.info/verylongurl.
    You can use the <wbr> tag to suggest a break point: www.new-poste.info/<wbr>verylongurl.</p>
Result:

This is a long URL that might break awkwardly: www.new-poste.info/verylongurl. You can use the tag to suggest a break point: www.new-poste.info/verylongurl.

In this example, the <wbr> tag is used to suggest a point where the browser can break the URL if necessary.

This allows the URL to break more cleanly and avoid awkward line breaks.

Note that the <wbr> tag does not affect the appearance of the text in any way, as it is a non-visible element.

It simply provides a suggestion to the browser for where to break a line if necessary.

What Is The Tags <var> In The HTML ?

The <var> tag is an HTML element used to indicate a variable in mathematical expressions or programming code. When the <var> tag is used, the text enclosed in the tag is typically displayed in italicized format to differentiate it from other text on the webpage.

Here's an example of how the <var> tag can be used in HTML code:

```
<p>The formula for the area of a circle is: A =
<var>π</var>r<sup>2</sup></p>
```

In this example, the variable "π" is enclosed in the <var> tag to indicate that it represents a mathematical constant. The <sup> tag is also used to format the exponent as superscript text. The resulting output would be:

"The formula for the area of a circle is: A = πr^2"

Note that the <var> tag is an inline element, which means that it can be used within a block-level element (such as a paragraph) without disrupting the flow of text.

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